WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,160—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
• ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
• PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd ,,
• INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
• PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd ,,
• EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
• CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th ,,
• PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

[illegible]he Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] en route.

F. RITCHIE,
[illegible]intendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

[illegible]mer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
[illegible]TOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
[illegible]RIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6.0.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	31st Jan., 1901.
MARIA VALERIE		4,235	in Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 24th Jan., 1901.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th January, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ONNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Sellier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-OrientalBank Buildings, 47, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 15th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 2nd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1901
,, Doo. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar., 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2831	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets,	4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th February, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

GYMKHANA KIT

OF GUARANTEED BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

CRICKET, FOOTBALL, TENNIS, GOLF, ETC.
NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES, BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,523,225
RESERVE FUND £2,523,225

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(*a*) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

(*b*) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(*c*) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—**H. S. SMITH & Co.**,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

SIMLA JAMS—

GREENGAGE

STRAWBERRY

CAPE GOOSEBERRY

APRICOT

PEAR

BLACKBERRY

ORANGE MARMALADE.

RUPEES TWO PER TIN.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ³/₈ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ³/₈ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHTS.

CLOSING POSITIVELY

THURSDAY, 31st JANUARY.

LAST GRAND MATINEE

WEDNESDAY, 30th JANUARY, at 4 P.M.

W. PFLUGER,
General Representative.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5th and THURSDAY, Feb. 7th.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR'S COMEDY OPERA COMPANY.

Kindly Assisted by Amateur Ladies and Gentlemen.
WILL PRODUCE THE SPARKLING
MUSICAL COMEDY BY IVAN CARYLL,
THE GAY PARISIENNE.
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE CELEBRATED
SERPENTINE DANCE,
BY
MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR,
WITH LIMELIGHT EFFECTS.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s
(Where seats may be Reserved).

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 3
Dress Circle	" 2
Pit & Gallery	" 1 and Ans. 8

Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Third Seats.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 12½ per cent. on the paid-up Capital for the year ending 31st December, 1900, will be paid to registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, 4th February, 1901, at the Offices of the Association, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th January, 1901.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RAPE OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 7th February, 1901, for the SUPPLY of 240 tons of RAPE OIL.

The tender, which must be on Company's form, and for which a charge of 8 annas will be made, should be superscribed "Tender for supply of rape oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. & Carr. Supt.

Parel Works, 28th January, 1901.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District as follows :—

(1). Road Toll for one year from 1st April, 1901, to 31st March, 1902.

(2). Ferry Toll for one year from 1st April, 1901, to 31st March 1902.

A separate Tender for the Ferry at Deola, in Igatpuri Taluka, should be made.

A Tender for the Road Toll accompanied by a currency or promissory note of Rs. 1,000 or a receipt for Rs. 1,000 paid into any Government Treasury and a Tender for the Ferry Toll accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 100 or a receipt for Rs. 100 paid into any Government Treasury, and a separate Tender for the Deola Ferry Toll accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 10 or a receipt for Rs. 10 paid into any Government Treasury, should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M. (Madras time) on the 14th (fourteenth) February, 1901.

For all particulars regarding the Tolls and conditions under which Tenders should be made apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

Dated 25th January, 1901.

R. A. L. MOORE,
Collector of Nasik.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 11th day of FEBRUARY, 1901, for the SUPPLY of the following MATERIALS and works for a period of one year, i.e., from 1st March, 1901, to 28th February, 1902 :—

(a) Supply of Petty Stores.
(b) Supply of Timber.
(c) Supply of Hardware.
(d) Annual Repairs, Petty Works and supply of Materials.
(e) Iron Castings.

2. Forms of tender, contract, &c., can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each of the supplies above referred to from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Each tender must be signed, sealed, and delivered, accompanied by a deposit equivalent to the sum mentioned in the second column of the following statement :—

Contract for the supply of	Deposit with the Tender.	Further deposit after the acceptance of the Tender.
	Rs.	Rs.
1—Annual Repairs, Petty works and supply of Materials	1,000	3,000
2—Supply of Petty Stores	1,000	1,000
3—Supply of Timber	1,000	1,000
4—Supply of Hardware	1,000	1,000
5—Supply of Iron Castings	1,000	1,000

4. These deposits should be paid into the office of the Chief Accountant of the Municipality in cash or public securities. They will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

5. The successful Tenderer in each case shall have to deposit a further sum mentioned in the 3rd column of the statement.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 28th January, 1901.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MEMORIAL PORTRAITS OF HER MAJESTY the late QUEEN VICTORIA, Empress of India, on cards 12 by 10, ready for framing, Re. 1 each. CLIFTON and Co., Medows Street.

PROCLAMATION of King EDWARD VII., by the Sheriff of Bombay, 12 by 10. Photographs Rs. 2 each. CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, Medows Street.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. Few soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Small ENGINEERING BUSINESS, would suit two Parsee Engineers with Small Capital. Apply W. H. G., care of this paper.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS : Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electro-plating and Bronzing undertaken.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. H. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE—an indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

THE WAR! THE WAR!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES
GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON :
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE BOOKS (a Library of the Late Rao Saheb Mukand Ramchandra) and a GOLD WATCH.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 402 of 1896, Harischand Mucund vs. Harichandra Anandrao Talcherkar and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1901, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of the works of Fielding, Smollett, Goldsmith, Milton, Scott, Pope, Byron, Shakespear, Dickens, Macaulay, and many other well-known Authors. Also books on architecture and other scientific subjects. Encyclopædia Britannica, Waverly and other novels, histories, Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, Fergusson's History of Architecture, Practical Builder, Le Fabriche, Wood's Ruins of Palmyra and Balbek, Architecture at Bijapur, etc., etc.

Also in the same matter 1 gold O. F. Keyless watch by Messrs. C. Marks and Co., with a gold watchguard.

Catalogues will be published, and the books are on view.

Also at 3 p.m., by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, four gold bangles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1901.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder, on account of the concerned.—

89 bales F. P. Damaged Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, etc., etc., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel, a quantity of Railway Plant, Stores, etc., etc., consisting of old cans, casks, scrap, belting, canvas pipes, old files, hoop iron, scrap iron, and steel, leather scrap, old rails, teak timber, old furniture, bolts and nuts, a India-rubber scrap, lamps, gun metal ingots, broken glass, machinery, duplicate parts, old trolly wheels and axles, nails, rivets, spanners, hand taps, derricks, forges, bellows, sluice valves, stocks, taps and dies, weighing machines, surgical and drawing instruments, cast-iron pipes, winches, double and single purchase windows, teak timber, teak scantings, iron blocks, and miscellaneous other stores.

Some of the above consist of surplus stores returned from construction of the Tapti-Valley and Ahmedabad-Parantij Railways.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time, all owed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. HINODE AND CO., JAPANESE CURIOS SHOP.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort the Stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hinode and Co., changing premises, consisting of every description of nice porcelainware, new designed coffee and tea sets, splendid wooden lacquered cabinets, silk embroidered screens, lacquered hanging pictures of sizes, nice antimonyware, fancy paper lanterns, bamboo-ware, etc.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill Road, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, large size Austrian safe with Chubb's lock, etc., the property of Messrs. A. ARMSTRONG and T. W. COOPER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 11th February, at 3 p.m., about 90 old law books belonging to the estate of the late ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq.

SALE OF GROUND WITH THE BUILDING BUILT THEREON, SITUATE NEAR CLEVELAND BUNDER, AT WORLEE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randeria, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23rd proximo, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of ground situate on the east side of the Cleveland Road Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2001 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing thereon, and bounded on the east by land belonging to Mr. Cleveland between the creek and the premises, on the west by the Cleveland Road, on the north by the premises in lease to the Bombay Pile Company, Ld., and on the south by a private road, belonging to Mr. Cleveland, leading to the Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, NEXT TO SIR J. J. BARONET'S PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jewajee Batliwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under A. Ward No 2366, and Street Nos 133, 135, 13, situate, lying and being at Hornby Row, on the east side thereof in the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 818 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Gola Lane, on the west by the Hornby Row aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Batt., and partly by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Kanny, and on or towards the south by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, and which said premises are now and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowrojee Jivajee, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Gandy at No 11, Sirdar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, next to "Sea View," the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, one lady's "Marriot" cycle, one gentleman's cycle, one Theodolite with stand, one revolver, one rook rifle, one guitar by S. Rose & Co., one banjo, &c., &c., the property of C. HUMMEL, Esq.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

1 D. B fowling piece by Wesli Richard,
1 single B. fowling piece by Alexandra Henry.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart.
1 strong built office shigram in very good order.
1 Chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Rose Lane, Mazagon, opposite the Anjeer Bagh, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one sweet-toned grand square piano by S. Rose & Co., rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, one lady's swift bicycle, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., &c., the property of P. K. THOMAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of H. C. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1901.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHEWOOLWADI, IN COLEBHAT ROAD, OUT OF FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, Chugunlal Walchund and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Bai Radhabai, widow of Manik Bajirao, deceased, the mortgagor, and under the power of sale granted by an Indenture of mortgage of the 24th October, 1899, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4 in the afternoon:—

All that piece or parcel land or ground, with the dwelling house thereon built, situate at Bombay in Chewoolwadi, in Colebhat Road, on the north side thereof, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 633, new No. 2925, old Survey No. 17, and new Survey No. 116, containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Limjee Byramjee, on the west by the house of Maneckjee Nowrojee, on the north by the said Colebhat Road, and on the south by the oart called Chewoolwadi, belonging to Shamrao Pandoorang, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 3129, 3130-31, and Street No. 40 ( ) and 46, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Radhabai, widow of Manik Bajirao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, at Old Secretariat Building, or to the Undersigned.

Catalogues of the particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED.

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE
THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50 ; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

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AWARDED TO

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At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINE CO.,

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IN STOCK READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Boiler Feed Pumps.
High-Pressure Pumps.
Hydraulic Pressure Pumps.
Sinking Pumps.
Pumps for Tank or Light Service.
Pumps for General Service,
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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithograph in all its branches.—Apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. TALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, where travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

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BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing on 14th March 1901. 41 prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 5th. For prospectus, &c., apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW will be held in BOMBAY on the 12th and 14th FEBRUARY. FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE 2nd February.
Prospectus on application from

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
The "Old Secretariat," Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE WORKING of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY having been HANDED over to the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, the undersigned has, under due authority, taken charge of the amalgamated systems.

H. WENDEN,
Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UNDER the orders of Government for CENSUS purposes, all persons holding Season Tickets or those purchasing new Season Tickets or renewing their Season Tickets to stations beyond Sion from stations between BOMBAY and SION on the G. I. P. Railway will be required to furnish their names and their Bombay and Mofussil addresses together with the numbers of their families and any further particulars required, to the Clerks appointed by the Census Authorities at stations where their Season Tickets are issued or renewed.

The information will be asked for before the Season Tickets are issued or renewed and with as little inconvenience as possible.

The period in which Season Tickets can be renewed or purchased will be extended up to the 10th February for all Tickets issued in that month, and again up to the 5th March, 1901, for March Tickets.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 28th January, 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD
At Rs. 5 per cwt.
GANGJI PADAMSEY,
Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD, Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

BOUZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIA GUARANTEE
ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

3 3-4 per cent Consols	£96 5-8-1-4	
per cent Rentes	£102	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£203 5-8	do
Bar Silver in London	28 3-8—3-16	
Do in New York	61 1-2—1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 13 1-2	unchanged.
Do on New York	4 87 5-8—1-8	
Discount Bank of England 5 per cent		unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent		do
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 1-8 per cent		do

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quiet to-day at the following rates:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4d. 1s. 4d. 1-32d
Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 9-32d.
" " France	170 3-4
30 Days' sight, Japan	148
" " Shanghai	204 1-2
Silver, London	28 3-16
" New York	61 1-2

GOLD AND SILVER.

We give below the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last Mail:—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	27,82,500	...
Gold Bullion	542,000	801,948
Silver Coins	43,253	...
Silver Bullion	373,305	...

besides Rs. 29,70,000 worth of Silver Bullion imported on Government account.

The following statement shows the quantity of Gold Bullion in the Banks of Europe on the dates mentioned:—

Bank of	13th Dec. 14th Dec.	1900 1899
England	31,103,333	29,809,559
France	93,038,964	75,353,191
Germany	26,714,000	25,085,000
Russia	72,024,000	86,377,000
Austria-Hungary	38,315,000	32,314,000
Spain	13,939,000	13,600,000
Italy	15,385,000	15,451,000
Netherlands	4,877,000	3,757,000
National Belgium	2,981,000	3,005,000
Total this week	298,377,297	284,751,750
Total previous week	299,408,597	286,604,531

RESERVE TREASURIES.

The subjoined figures show the balance in the Reserve Treasuries of the Government of India on the evening of the following dates:—

	1st Jan. 1901. Rs.	8th Jan. 1901. Rs.	15th Jan. 1901. Rs.
Calcutta	1,57,75,751	1,54,72,565	1,77,52,061
Madras	19,12,192	18,27,022	24,34,626
Bombay	29,99,827	42,86,613	64,90,210
Total	2,06,87,770	2,15,86,200	2,66,76,837

CIVIL TREASURIES.

Subjoined are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December:—

1898	Rs. 11,52,42,000
1899	" 8,76,67,000
1900	" 10,04,01,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

The following memorandum has been published by the Government of India, showing the Remittance to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
(1) Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
(2) Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 19th January 1901	8,524,436
(3) Balance to be remitted from 20th January 1901 to 31st March 1901	7,9155,64

GOVENMENT PAPER

The market opened this morning at Rs. 95-3 for Ready and Rs. 95-6 for 1st March, and on receipt of advices from Calcutta the rates improved to Rs. 95-6 and Rs. 95-10. Subsequently the market dropped to Rs. 95-5 and Rs. 95-9.

SHARES.

The market continues quiet, and we have no special transactions to report. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1,230; Manecji Petit's, Rs. 1,735; Ahmedabad-Prantej Rs. 705. Other shares remain unchanged.

COTTON.

As advices from Home continue a of weaker character, our market shows no signs of improvement and there is therefore, little enquiry for Ready Cotton from shippers and mills. Forward sales are also practically at a stand-still. The mills are buying slowly, and to-day's purchases only amount to 200 bales. The official quotations are as follows:—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	191	179	170	Jan-Feb
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	196	185	...	Do.
Scinde Punjab Machine Ginned	196	186	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	202	198	..	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	202	198	...	Do.
Khandeish Machine-ginned	...	197	...	Do.
Julgaum Machine-ginned	..	193	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned Khamgaum Machine-ginned Karanja Machine-ginned	210	203	..	Do.
Oomra, Good Staple	217	212	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	236	..	..	Mar. 25
Surat, Machine-ginned	...	...	227	Mar. 15-25
Bhownugger Hand-ginned	212	212	..	April-May.
Dhollera, Machine-ginned	...	...	198	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	227	May 25
Western	...	...	215	Do.

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

Reuter advises that the Liverpool Cotton market has closed quiet, Surats were easier and Manchester was steady. The total sales amounted to 9,000 bales. There were no sales of Surats. The quantity sold on speculation and for export was 500 bales and total day's imports were 11,000 bales. Spot 5 15-32—1-32.

Liverpool Futures:—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May.	July-Aug.	Oct-Nov.
5·22	5·21	5·14	5·7	4·30
—2·64	—2·64	—2·64	—2·64	—2·64

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 33,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain totalled 6,000 bales and to France and Continent 2,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands are quoted 12, but this is evidently a mistake. The rate ought to be 10.

Future, month of April .... 9·21—1
" " of July .... 9·23—3

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct, 1899.
Khandeish	5,782	149,486	66,329
Barsee and Nugur	1,747	48,491	19,631
Berar	7,012	261,529	81,837
Hingunghat	295	6,515	3,993
Dhollera	...	2,891	36,447
Broach	...	1,241	30,02
Compta and Dharwar	1	10,034	17,626
Westerns	...	2,101	801
Bengals	4,284	113,944	2,07,734
Sind	75	1,143	15,050
Persian	333	2,959	2,953
American	...	6,605	5,241
Egyptian	...	2,531	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	19,479	6,12,391	4,93,503

ANILINE DYES.

Lt.-Colonel W. B. Ferris, Political Agent, Mahikantha, wrote to the Chamber on 18th May 1900, stating that there was a large cloth dying industry in the Native States of Pethapur and Wasna under his Agency; the cloth after being dyed is exported in some quantities to Siam and other trans-Indian countries. The Aniline dyes used by the dyers or "Bhavsars" are all made in Germany or Switzerland, and he brought the matter to the notice of the Chamber with a view to ascertaining whether it would be possible to introduce English dyes and substitute them for the foreign made article, to which end he promised to give all the assistance in his power. The Political Agent at the same time forwarded to the Chamber 10 specimen labels showing the marker, price and colour of the dyes, and added that they were all sold in hermetically sealed tins.

DISCHARGE OF COAL UNDER CHARTER PARTIES.

On 19th June, 1900, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company forwarded to the Chamber a letter which he had received from the Company's landing contractors and desired to be furnished with the opinion of the Committee on the point therein raised. The point at issue was as to whether the landing contractors were bound to supply boats for the discharge of coal on days set aside as Charter Party holidays by the Chamber of Commerce. The contractors submitted that when they entered into contract with the Railway Company from time to time it was on the understanding that no work was to be performed in Charter Party holidays, and that during all the year they carried out the contract, they had not so worked. The Committee, in their reply, dated 22nd June 1900, stated that in their opinion the question submitted was one of specific contract between the Railway Company and the landing contractors. If no mention was made of Charter Party holidays in the contract, and if for the past thirteen years (as appeared from the correspondence) the Company had tacitly agreed to the contractors not supplying boats on such holidays, the Committee considered that it was not now entitled to demand the contractors to supply boats.

WEATHER WORKIG DAYS.

The following decisions were given by the Committee as regards working and non-working days for vessels-working in the dock during the monsoon months:—

Tuesday,	31 July 1900.	Non-Weather working day
Wednesday,	1 Augt.	Half " " "
Monday,	13 " "	Non " " "
Tuesday,	14 " "	Half " " "

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'s Liverpool friends review their market on the 10th instant, as hereunder:—"Since our last, there has been an advance in prices of about 4 points. The mood of the market is hesitating, and the daily receipts at the ports and in the interior towns are watched with an intense interest; but by this time, as a rule, we ought to be able to make a very fair guess at the final yield. Moreover, in view of the fact that last year's scanty crop just sufficed to tide over the wants of the world until the present stock crop began to come in, it is of the most vital importance to know whether the crop will turn out 200,000, or 300,000 bales larger or smaller. So far the crop movements continue on a fairly generous scale, and should they not shew any marked falling off, compared with last season, they would favour the larger crop estimates over 10 millions. Some authorities state that farmers have been holding back largely this season, as the excellent prices which they obtained for the last crop have made them financially very independent. In direct contradiction to this it is argued that 10 per cent. have been a magnet which has attracted cotton to the markets with almost unprecedented rapidity and that farmer's holdings are now very nearly exhausted. It remains to be seen which is the correct version. Our Manchester Agent informs us that the recent advance in our market has had an injurious effect there. Spinners find it difficult to obtain any advance for their yarns, and whenever the Liverpool market shews signs of weakness, merchants immediately withdraw or reduce their offers. There is some demand from China, but mostly a-impossible limits, and the Indian enquiry has slackened considerably. The decrease in exports during 1900 amounts to about 25 percent. in yarn and 7 1-2 per cent in cloth, as compared with the previous year. This decrease equals in round numbers about 325,000 bales of cotton. The magnificent profits of the Oldham mills during 1899 and 1900 were due to the demand for yarn having overtaken the supply. From 1890 to 1899 many old spindles had been broken up; not many new mills had been built, and when in 1899, a wave of general prosperity set in, the spinner was master of the situation. With declining trade there now coincides a large increase in production. In certain kinds of yarn there is quite a glut. Spinner's margins are shrinking fast; in fact, our Manchester agent informs us that certain current kinds of ring warps leave an actual loss to the spinners. Many of our continental friends wish that the wretched state of trade existing in their districts may soon give way to an improvement. France is the only country that sends us encouraging reports. We cannot bring ourselves to take a very cheerful view of the situation, still under certain circumstances, it is just possible that we may see very high prices later on. The war keeps dragging on in South Africa; the China trouble is not yet solved and nobody can tell how long its settlement will be postponed; the price of coal and iron, in fact, of almost all commodities, is high, and interferes with new undertakings of all sorts. There are many signs now that the general prosperity of the world, which marked the closing years of the century has passed its zenith. Certainly with the high prices ruling we cannot see our way to begin a bull campaign, and think rather that it would be wiser for our friends to have a small stake in the market on the short side, and if a further important rise should occur, then we think that everybody should take advantage of it and sell heavily, because, it is the price that tells in the long run, not the statistical position."

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF OPERATIONS.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	...	2357	2357
Bombay	152630	38608	196806
Central Provinces	...	20	20
Total British Provinces	152680	40985	109183
Native States.			
Rajputana	...	793	793
Central India States	..	765	765
Hyderabad	1918	712	2630
Baroda	8228	4985	13213
Bombay Native States	16306	2205	18511
Total Native States	26452	9470	35922
Grand Total	179132	50455	235105

Name of Province.	Present Week Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	...	2834	a 2834	+ 477
Bombay	144278	38621	b 182899	— 13907
Central Provinces	...	19	19	— 1
Total British Provinces	144278	41474	185752	— 13431
Native States.				
Rajputana	...	533	506	— 287
Central India States	...	...	b 41	— 721
Hyderabad	1836	722	2558	— 72
Baroda	8678	4383	13061	— 152
Bombay Native States	14438	2346	16784	— 1727
Total Native States	24952	7957	32953	— 2969
Grand Total	169230	49131	218705	— 16400

a Figures incomplete *b* Figures for Zaora only.

MAX NORDAU'S VIEW.

THE "Standard" quotes from an article by Max Nordau in the "Neue Freie Presse" on the conduct of the war. He writes:

The unanimity of a nation like the English in a case in which the whole world is also unanimous in condemning British policy, ought to make sensible men reflect, because the English, after all, were for centuries a bulwark of freedom. They are a nation whose sense of justice and equity is proverbial, whose high civilisation only a fool would deny, and whom to treat as a band of robbers and thieves is such an absurdity that only bad faith or utter imbecility could be guilty of it. Anyone not led by blind hatred, and with enough reason left in him to reflect, will find, in seeking for the cause of British pertinacity in this war, that England is simply actuated by a very natural motive—namely, the instinct of self-preservation.

Herr Max Nordau says, much as he appreciates the heroism of the Boers, he finds the heroism of the English deserves just the same admiration.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water 7-8m., 9-1s. Low water, 1-9m., 1-37a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Light Horse, Squadron Parade, 7 a. m.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.

MISSING AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—Mr. Craig, Manager of the Bombay Stable Company, Bellasis Road, reported to the police on Monday that three Australian horses belonging to Mr. Allen, while being brought from the Docks to the stables, broke loose and are nowhere to be found.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p. m. (to-day) when the following papers will be read:—"Statistics of suicides in Bombay during the year 1900," by Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patel; "The Thakurs of Matheran," by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A.

FATAL FALL FROM A COCOANUT TREE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Mahim Bazaar Road, regarding the death of Rutnoo Crishna, a labourer, aged eighteen years. On Saturday last, deceased and two other labourers were engaged in felling a cocoanut tree at the Dadur Coombharwada. Rutnoo went up the tree to fasten a rope to pull it down in a particular direction and while at the top he lost his hold and fell the ground from a height of about thirty feet. He received serious internal injuries, which resulted in his death on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the months of November-December last, 1 horse and 7 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 20 horses, 4 buffaloes and 151 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for animals, at Parel, for curative treatment during the last two months. 565 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals. 11 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 26 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Nepean Sea Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Parbuttee, a Hindu woman, aged seventeen years wife of one Sadashew Daji. The deceased had been for sometime past, demented. She used to throw about rice and dal, grind her teeth at people and fall in a general tremour under the delusion that a man was going to attack her. On Sunday afternoon she was missed from home and next day her body was found lying amongst the rocks on the sea shore on Nepean Sea Road. There were no marks of violence on the body and with the exception of her gold nose-ring, which was missing, all the ornaments on her person were safe. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning while in a state of unsound mind.

A DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kern Govind, a bill-collector, in the employ of Mr. Framji Cowasji Mehta, proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" press, was charged with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 204. Mr. Dadysett, Barrister-at-law, appeared for prosecution. The evidence showed that accused was entrusted with three hundred bills for collection. He appropriated the amount of fifty-one bills, aggregating Rs. 204, to his own use. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to undergo one month's hard labour, and to pay a fine of Rs. 220; in default to suffer five months' further imprisonment. Out of the fine, if paid, Rs. 204 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

MOTHERLY LOVE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Suckoobai a Hindu woman aged seventy years mother of Subedar Satwa Luximan of the Second Bombay Grenadiers. The evidence showed that the woman was much distressed in mind owing to the serious illness of her son, who was suffering from an affection of the liver. She had declared that she would rather kill herself than survive to see her son dead. On Saturday night, the son's malady increased and she remained by his side, administering to his wants. About 10 o'clock that night Suckoobai was missed from the house. Next morning she was found lying unconscious in the compound of the regimental hospital, by an orderly, who informed her son. Deceased was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide accordingly.

GOODS ON APPROVAL.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Raghoo Mahadoo, alias Raghoo Arjoon, an old offender, was charged by Inspector Sloane with cheating one Tookaram Krishnaji, in respect of a silk bordered saree of the value of Rs. 4. The evidence showed that complainant kept a cloth shop at Kamatipoora. On the 11th instant accused went to the shop on the pretence of purchasing a saree from him. He selected one and asked the shopkeeper to allow him to take it home on approval. Complainant complied with the request. As accused did not turn up to return the saree or to pay for it, the shopkeeper reported the matter to the Police. The latter arrested him and recovered the saree from his brother, to whom it had been given by accused for safe custody. While the police were investigating the case, the accused escaped from the custody. He was again secured. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. For escaping from legal custody he was further sentenced to a term of fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED PERJURY AT A SESSIONS TRIAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Nanabhoy Cawasji, Engineer, is charged with giving false evidence in the Sessions trial of Clive Durant and with using as genuine a forged document in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Yorke Smith, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Velinkar, Pleaders, defended the accused.

Mr. F. A. Owen, solicitor, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen, examined by Mr. Kapadia, said that in the Durant trial he was instructing counsel on behalf of the prosecution. Accused was an important witness in that case. Durant in cross-examination, asked accused some questions with reference to his certificates. Witness wished to be satisfied about the certificates, and had subsequently some conversation with the accused with reference to the certificate. Witness was tolerably certain that accused had shown him his certificate. It was a small piece of paper, and was printed. Witness was not quite sure about the second certificate.

In cross-examination by Mr. Yorke-Smith, witness said that it would not be wrong to say that accused was the principal witness for the prosecution in the case against Durant and others. Witness knew that anything which discredited accused would damage the prosecution, and as a matter of fact it did so. His recollection of the matter was that accused handed him his certificate or certificates prior to his cross-examination. His belief was that two certificates were shown him by the accused, but he could not swear to that. Witness felt quite certain about having seen one certificate. He considered accused a clever and intelligent man.

Further evidence having been taken, the case was adjourned.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

THE Jain association of India has sent the following letter to Mrs. Ranade:—I have the honour on behalf of the Jain Association of India to convey to you their deep sense of the sorrow which they have felt at the death of your late distinguished husband. The calamity which has befallen you is indeed great but we trust that you will have strength to bear it with resignation. In the death of Mr. Ranade the entire country has indeed lost a towering Indian personality, highly honoured and respected by all classes of the community. In your present heavy bereavement the numerous expressions of opinion have already been made as to his ability, his many sided activities, his amiability and above all his genuine disinterestedness and nobility of character, a just tribute has been paid to his worth and we embrace the melancholy occasion to join in that tribute and offer this our sincere expression of condolence in your sorrow and the sorrow of the other member of the family.

ON Sunday at a meeting of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, speeches were delivered in praise of the sterling qualities and the disinterested patriotism of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, the speakers eulogising his untiring zeal for the welfare of his fellowmen and the great and invaluable services rendered by him to his country. It was resolved to address a letter of heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the widow of the deceased gentleman in her sad bereavement.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE).

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE PENSION FUND.

FRAMROZ JAMSETJEE JOSHI AND OTHERS VS. J. F. VAZ.

Mr. Gazdar, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a transfer of the case to the long cause list. He said the suit had been brought to recover from the defendant certain sums of money which it was alleged he had embezzled. The defendant in his written statement had desired the change and raised the question whether the body on behalf of whom the suit was brought could be recognised by the court. The association, of which he was the Secretary, consisted of more than twenty persons and under the Indian Company's Act, it would be seen that nobody consisting of more than ten persons was allowed to carry on a banking business, or from carrying on a business which had for its object gain to the association, unless it was registered under the Act. When the case came on, Mr. Gazdar said he hoped to convince the court that the association was an illegal body. A large number of authorities would have to be gone into and the case could not be disposed of as a short cause. His next point was that if the case came on for hearing it would involve going into a series of accounts, which would take up at least a day or two. The court would see that the documents and books were those of the Uncovenanted Pension Fund. The alleged defalcations were simple. According to the plaintiff's case they said that on a particular day a certain sum was the balance to the credit of the fund, and on the next day a smaller sum appeared as the balance, and therefore they said that was the defalcation which the defendant had committed. Mr. Gazdar thought that if the defendant had intended to commit fraud, that he would not have adopted such simple methods as alleged by the plaintiffs. He was prepared to show how the balances were arrived at, but submitted that as that would take some time the case should be transferred to the long cause list.

Mr. Hamilton, who appeared for the plaintiffs instructed by Messers Crawford, Brown and Co., said he hoped the court would hear the case as a short case. It was the second time that an application had been made, and on the former occasion the defendant had made similar excuses to the effect that the Association was an illegal one and that he wanted time to put in a written statement. The written statement had been put in. The Court would see that the defalcations amounted to 12,000. The accounts had been submitted to a firm of chartered accountants in Bombay who had found out defalcations to the above amount. There was no defence upon the merits of the case except upon the legal point, namely that the Association was an illegal one. That point had been disposed of by the Calcutta Courts who in a case before them, ruled that an Association was not working for gain when the subscribers only provided funds for the benefit of their widows. In the present case the Association had not carried on a business; it had no investments of any kind, and did not deal in anything. It was really a mutual benevolent fund. Mr. Hamilton submitted the case could be disposed of in a few minutes, for the defendant, as Secretary of the Association had taken Rs. 12,000 of the funds which he could not repay. The chartered accountants would at once say that amount was missing. The money was due and the plaintiffs were entitled to recover it. Counsel also pointed out that criminal proceedings had been taken against defendant by a member of the Association in the Police Courts.

Mr. Gazdar, in replying, submitted the chartered accountants had not properly investigated the accounts. To go into that question, the books would have to be inspected, and that would be a matter of time. He submitted that the Calcutta case had no bearing on the present case, and was prepared to prove that it had been wrongly decided.

Mr. Justice Crowe said he considered the case was one for the long causes list.

Mr. Hamilton: Can you fix the hearing for any particular day?

Mr. Justice Crowe: How can that be done.

Mr. Hamilton: It would be desirable, because the defendant is an old man and he might die at any time.

Mr. Gazdar: You need not assume that he will die.

Mr. Hamilton: Dose your lordship want to see this old man!

Mr. Justice Crowe: I do not want to examine his teeth (laughter.)

Mr. Hamilton: Well, he is not a beauty to look at (laughter.)

The case was then transfered to the long cause list.

A CONSIGNMENT OF IRON.

G. R. DICK AND OTHERS VS. DAMJEE JAITHA AND ANOTHER.

The Hon Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Madhawjee Virjee, for the second defendant, applied for a transfer of the case to the list of long causes. The suit had been instituted to recover Rs. 8,903-4-8 with interest and costs in respect of a consignment of iron supplied by the plaintiffs. Mr. Scott said the question at issue was whether or not the second defendant was a partner of the first. He submitted he was not but had only as a shroff financed the first defendant and had since claimed a lien on the iron which was lying in his godown. The plaintiffs had endeavoured to get possession of the iron, and with that object had made the second defendant a party to the suit.

Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., for the plaintiffs, said he was ready to agree to the transfer on condition that the books of the second defendant were left in charge of the court.

Mr. Scott submitted that no such request ought to be allowed. Such conditions as those proposed by Mr. Lowndes should be characterised as being impertinent. His client was a respectable shroff; and his business could not go on if his books were taken away.

Mr. Justice Crowe considered the case was one for the long cause list. Having accertained from the first defendant, who appeared in person, that he admitted the claim of the plaintiff's, his lordship passed a decree against Dhanjee Jaitha for Rs. 8,903-4-8 with interest and costs. The case against the second defendant was transferred to the long cause list.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

FESTIVITIES on a grand scale have been going on in one of the wealthiest Bhattia families of Bombay, that of the late Mr. Damoder Thackersey Mooljee, in connection with the marriage of his young son Madhowjee, which was celebrated with considerable eclat last evening. Caste feasts have been given in connection with the celebration, and large presents have been made to the bride and her relatives. The festivities have been conducted under the directions of Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersay, eldest brother of the bridegroom, a member of the Corporation and a publicspirited citizen; and the Halai Bhattia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, which has been recently renovated and artistically decorated, has been the scene of much excitement and gaiety during the last few days. On Monday an evening entertainment, given in connection with the wedding, at the Mahajanwadi, was attended by a large number of representative citizens of all classes and nationalities. Mr. Vithaldas, as a public man, possesses considerable influence in his own and other native communities, the members of which turned out willingly to do him honour on the occasion. No expense or labour had been spared to transform the entire scene into what might be called a grand display of light, life, and colour. The guests entered the premises under a high ornamental arch way, garlanded with flowers and illuminated with a double row of gas-moons, with a huge, crystal chandelier suspended from its centre. A pretty passage, covered with carpets and scarlet cloth, adorned on either side with row's of sweet-smelling plants in pots and tubs, along which rich sofas and chairs were arranged for the accommodation of the guests, led to the reception hall. Here at the entrance, the guests were cordially received by Mr. Vithaldas and escorted into the body of the hall which was illuminated with massive crystal chandeliers fairy lamps, and crystal flower-baskets hanging from the ceiling. The floral decorations of the walls with unique designs of palm leaves, ever greens, and flowers, had been artistically executed by Mr. Lewis Mr. D. Athalde, late florist to His Highness the Gaekwar. An object of much interest in the hall was an immense triangular block of ice, encased in the body of it a likeness of the bridegroom, garlanded with fresh flowers. A company of nautch girls, prettily dressed in silks and satins, with their quaint gyrations and melody, appeared to amuse the guests. The wedding procession, which started from the Mahajanwadi yesterday afternoon, was one of the most imposing witnessed for some time post. With its long line of carriages, infants riding superbly caparisoned horses, bandsmen, musicians, &c., it attracted thousands of slight-seers as it slowly moved on along the Kalbadevi Road, and other roads in the locality, to the house of the bride further up in the same street. Mr. Vithuldas was the recipient, in connection with the marriage, of costly presents from native chiefs and princes, with whose durbars his father, in his life time, held intimate relations, consisting of dresses of honour, robes of state, etc.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

A CURIOUS QUESTION OF ADOPTION.

SHAMSING OOMARASING RAJPUT VS. SANTABAI KOM BIRBALSING AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs sued to recover possession of certain property mentioned in the plaint, or in the alternative to recover possession of certain other property on the strength of deeds of gift made to them by their mother and the defendant. Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for Shamsing, origical defendant and appellant, and Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar appeared for Santabai and another, origical plaintiffs and respondents.

The original suit was decided by the first class subordinate judge of Sholapur, who ordered the plaintiffs to recover possession of the property specified in the plaint, and mesne profits of the said property from defendant, leaving the question of determining the amount of such profits in execution proceedings. The rest of the claim was rejected. In appeal, the District Judge of Sholapur—Bijapur, varied the decree of the court of first instance by awarding to the plaintiffs possession of all the properties, with mesne profits to be ascertained in execution proceedings.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the decision of the court, said the question for consideration was whether the plaintiff's adoption was valid. At the time of the adoption, his natural mother was dead; and his natural father had become a convert to Mahomedanism. He was therefore given in adoption by his uncle, whom the Mahomedan father had authorised in that behalf. The District Judge held that the natural father could not thus delegate authority, because he had by becoming a Mahomedan, ceased to be governed by Hindu law, and thus he could not give, and consequently could not authorise the giving. It was not denied that if the father was competent to give the son in adoption, then he was competent to delegate the authority to his brother. After citing Mr. Mayne and other authorities, his lordship said that the position taken up for the present case was that the father having become a Mahomedan, was not an "authorised" person; his act in giving his adoption in adoption would not be "legal"; he was by his renouncement of the Hindu religion, in Hindu law dead; and his son was an orphan; and so could not be given at all in adoption. That was the view apparently adopted by the District Judge. He held that in matters of adoption, law and religion must be inseparable; and therefore when the father ceased to be a Hindu, his power of giving a son in adoption ceased also. If that was the correct view, then Act 21 of 1850 would have no application. For though the effect of that Act was said to be that degradation or exclusion of caste, from whatever couse it might arise, was absolutely immaterial in all cases where, except for the Act, it would have debarred a person from enforcing or exercising a right; on the other hand, where there are circumstances which, independently of all considerations of caste, create a disability under Hindu law, the fact that degradation from caste follows upon the disability, leaves it just where it was before; the disability is not removed, because the degradation is inoperative. (Mayne, 6th edition, 781.) So here it was contended that a man who is no longer a Hindu cannot, from the very nature of the case, give his son in adoption. It is not the case of any law or usage inflicting on him forfeiture of the right of giving his son in adoption by reason of his renouncing the Hindu religion; but it is the case of his being absolutely incapable of joining in the Hindu rite of adoption. Their lordships were unable to concur with this adoption. After referring to 2 I. L. R., 24 Bom., Panchappa vs. Sanganbasawa, his lordship said it had been expressly ruled that, under Act 2 of 1850, the inherent right of a Hindu father to the custody of his children, not only as a guardian by nature but by nurture, is a right which is preserved to him, even though he has renounced the Hindu religion. Adoption might be regarded as a civil transaction as well as a religious ceremonial. If civilly, the father is competent to give, he is equally competent to sanction the giving. Were the parties here Brahmins, and not Rajputs, and "datta-hom" essential, then possibly the father, after becoming a Mahomedan, could not sanction his brother to be present at the giving during the "datta-hom"; but the point did not arise here. The question was really narrowed to this: if the father is not civilly dead, if he is still the guardian of his son, why should he not be able to exercise his volition and sanction his son being given in adoption according to the Hindu religion? The son was still a Hindu: he was one who might be taken in adoption. Their lordships saw no reason why the adoption should be treated as invalid. They accordingly reversed the decree of the District Judge and restored that of the Subordinate Judge. Plaintiff to pay the defendant's costs in the District and High Courts.

REMARKABLE RUSSIAN STAMPS.

MR. FRED J. MELVILLE, President of the Junior London Philatelic Society, writing in the "Picture Postcard," remarks that in Russia everything large is loud, and the stamp collector who possesses some of the curious Russian local postal labels will be inclined to think so, too. We are told also that "colours shriek and flame," and our stamp albums on the pages allotted to Russian stamps, bear out that statement. Russia's postal system is worked on different lines from ours, owing to the vastness of the land to be covered. It is easy to understand that in a country of Russia's dimensions it would not pay to run the Post Office mail routes into every little nook and corenr. The manner in which this difficulty is surmounted is both interesting and novel. The Imperial Post determines a fixed route for its mails. All districts which are not on that route are permitted to establish miniature posts, which carry letters to the nearest station on the route of the Imperial Post. These posts are organised and worked by the local municipal governments which issue stamps for the purpose. These posts were authorised by an edict (dated September 3rd, 1870) to carry local letters from one point in the district to another, and also to take letters to and from the nearest office of the Government postal service. On account of the great number of these posts, there is a big and varied task before the collector who amasses an album of these stamps. With their characteristic fondness for vivid colours, the designers of these rural stamps have made them of many hues, and if they are not particularly artistic, they are decidedly highly coloured. Some of the results are, in consequence, often absurd in the eyes of a Briton, but it must also be admitted that some of them are admirable specimens of the engraver's art.

The stamp of Tiraspol, which is, with others, shown in the magazine, would, says the writer, vie with a matchbox label in point of size. Two penny English stamps could be laid side by side on the top of this philatelic giant and still not cover it completely. Tiraspol is a district in the province of Cherson. The stamp is a marvel of the designer's art, and is printed in no fewer than five colours namely, gold, red, black, green, and yellow. In it the Russian Eagle is surmounted with a cross printed in gold, the Arms of the Municipality of Tiraspol are shown below the Russian Standard and the inscriptions indicate that it is a "Tiraspol Rural Stamp." . . . Anyone learning the Russian language would do well to collect these rural stamps. In a few weeks he would become so interested in Russia and its postal system, that the language, with its grammar, would be the only outlet for his enthusiasm. Another educational advantage to be gained from Russian rural stamps is the knowledge of the geography of the interior of the country, and the stamps have the way for a very good knowledge of Russia's numerous provinces, municipalities and small towns. A curiously mystic-looking stamp comes from Tikvin, in the province of Novgord. The design shows a sun, printed in gold, and a band of silver on a shield of red, and blue. The outer frame is in black. This handsome stamp is printed in five colours. Another illustration is of a stamp from Oustsyolsk, in the province of Vologda. It shows a typical local landscape in the foreground of which stands a shaggy bear, whose gaze is fixed upon some unseen prey. The stamp is a pretty one, being printed in three colours, red, blue, and brown, the last named colour being reserved for Pruin, the typical anmial of Russia.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE twenty-ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above association was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., presided. The directors' report, which was published in our yesterday's issue, was adopted. A sum of Rs. 3,900 was carried to the Reserve Fund. A dividend at the rate of twelve and a half per cent. on the paid up capital for the year ending 31st December last was declared. The appointment of Mr. F. D. Stranack, as a Director in the place of the late Mr. W. M. Macaulay was confirmed. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., who retired by rotation was re-elected a Director of the Association. Mr. M. M. Dadina was reappointed as auditor and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

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Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
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BOMBAY, 28th JANUARY, 1901.

TO
J. MACDONALD, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the Undersigned, have the honour to request that you will be so good as to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay at an early date to express their heartfelt sorrow at the death of their beloved SOVEREIGN QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA, and offer their respectful address of condolence to HIS MAJESTY the KING-EMPEROR and the other Members of the ROYAL FAMILY.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
William Greaves
Sassoon J David
Adamjee Peerbhoy
Vijbhucandas Atmaram
F A Heddie
S M Moses
Bhalchandra Krishna
A Abercrombie
N M Wadia
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit
Rahimtoola Khairaz
R D Sethna
John Stiven
Jalebhoy Ardeshir Sett
Naranji Dwarkadas
Chubildas Lulloobhoy
G Prier de Saone
Dosabhoy Framjee Kharaka
S C Tarachand
Anandrao Narayan Dabholkar
C X Armstrong
Jehangir Bomanjee Petit
C Soggiano
Currimbhoy Ebrahim
H Gill
Ameeroodin Tyabji
S A Nathan
J Cowasjee Jehangir
Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal
Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit
D H Glade
Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas
Fazulbhoy Visram
Veerchand Deepchand
Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey
Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
Daji Abaji Khare
D N Bahadurjee
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim
R M Sayani
Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik
D E Vacha
Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama
Harkisondas Nurrotumdas
Najmudin Tyabji
A G Viegas
Lakhmidas Khimji
S D Khote
E Scarpa
Abraham Abraham
F Sorabji Talyarkhan
Kawasji Merwanji Seth
Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya
Shantrao Vithal
D D Davar
J E Modi
Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy
J A Grant
Abdullabhoy Lalji
Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Petit
Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash
Rustom K R Cama
Shapurji Sorabji
M B Chaubal
Pestonji Jehangir
S E Shellim
H E E Proctor
Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas
Surrufally Mamuji
D Lindsay
Gordhandas Khatau
Jamietram Nanabhoy
Bhugwandas Nurrotamdas
Purshottumdas Mangaldas Nathubhoy
Vithaldas Gopaldas
Furdoonji Jamsetji Paruch
Manmohandas Ramji
Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarny
R J Tata
Premchund Roychand
S S Setlur
Chimanlal H Setalvad
Vinayek Shivram Bhandarkar
H C Coyaji
Narayen Vishnu Gokhale
R R Desai
D J Mantri
Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless
J N Bahadurji
Ruttonji Bomonji
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy
Shamrao M Rele
B M Gamadia
Kaikhoshru Dastur Jamaspji
Dadabhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy
Rustomji Merwanji Patel
Narayan Trimbak Vaidya
Cursetji Muncherji Banaji
G Tintner
M R Bodas
G S Rao
H C Wright
G B Prabhakar
Eknath R Khote
Temulji Bhicaji Nariman
Abdullabhoy Lalji
Kaikhushru N Kabraji
Balaji Pandurang
Dhondu M Sanzgiri
Muncherji Edulji Morris
Nasrullakhan
Munje Nathubhoy
Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji
C H S Boggs
M D Vedant
T Conry
Ruttonsey Moolji
Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji
Jugmohundas Vundravandas Bhaisett
Fred Noel Paton
Lakhamsi Napoo
Jugmohundas Mangaldas Nathubhoy
Jetaabhai Valji
Jeewandas Lakhmidas
S A Vachagandhy
Sitaram S Pathkar
Dinshaw Manockji Petit
J M Dick
J E Sassoon
Pherozsha M Mehta
Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy
Ibrahim Rahimtula
N M Samarth
Abdulla Haji Dawood
D N Wadia
Jehangir D Neemuchwalla
Ardeshir Shapoorji Narilwala
Liladhur Vullubhdas Lalji
M B Kolasker
Narandas Purshottamdas
Kahandas Keshavdas
Chapsey Bhara & Coy
Damodher Khetsey
Runchoddas Tribhowandas
Chubildas Lakmidas
Vithaldas Pitambar
Rustom S Pawivaal
M V Bhat
Hajibhoy Lalji
Cumroodin Ameeroodin
Muncherji C Murzban
D H J Rustomjee
Diny N Dady
Shavakshah C D Adenwalla
Purbhoodas Jewandas
Sorabjee Edulje Warden
Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanji Jeejeebhoy
Kahanji Purbat and Co.
D C Shroff
Anundji Nanji
Mahomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy
Madhowji Thackersey
Versu Kurrumsee
Murarjee Valjee
Vusonji Purshottum
Topandas Laljee
Cooverji Merwanji Mehta
R M Kalapesi
Dattatraya L Vaidya
Hassumbhoy Visramj
Haridas Gordhandas
Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia
N G Ranade
Gulam Husein Allana
Cursetji Muncherji Bainji
Yellapa Ballaram
Jugjiwandas Vullubhdas
Amrutlal Jewraj
Hemraj Canjee
Murarji Hari
Valjee Jugjiwan
Rowjee Vishram
Hormusjee Eduljee Davar
Markand N Mehta
Gangaram B Rele
K H Kelkar
Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel
M J Murzban
Jeewanji Jamshedji Modi
Pestonji Framji Talati
Furdoonji M Kanga
P D Khandalawalla
Furdoonji Cursetji Furdoonji
Shapurji Ruttonji Sett
Ardeshir Framjee
Mahomed Haji Sabu Seedick
L R Shah
Jehangir B Boman Behram
Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Nicholson
H Sulleman A Wahed
N R Chichgar
Dinshaw Sorabji Talati
Ardeshir Byramji Patel
Jamsetjee Hormusji Khan
Framroz Rustomjee
Merwanji D Jeejeebhoy
P M Kaka
Cursetji Dady Limji
Hassumbhoy Vishram
Haji Sabu Seedick
Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail
Pestonji Framji Talati
N B Mulla Pheroze
C H Dady
D M Davur
F H Sethna
Sorab K Nariman
Framjee Jamsetjee Kuthoke
Kaikhoshru Manockjee
Dorabji J Parukh
Kavasji Edulji Kanga
Sorabji Nowroji Pocha
Pestonjee Ookerji
J D D Davar
Dinshaw Jijibhoy
Vishnu Krishna Bhatvadekar
Ramji Govanji
Arjun Bhanji
Gordhandas Naranji
Dwarkadas Narandas
P M Kaka
Barjorjee S Dantra
M F H Sethna
C M Bhesania
Jugmohundas Vurjeewandas
Framjee Merwanjee Mehta
Raghunathdas Gopaldas
Edalji Merwanji Dubash
Hormusji Muncherji Kama
B H J Rustomjee
Jehangir Burjorji Spencer
Dwarkadas Dharamsey
Lakhmidas Bhicajee
Lalji Thackersey
Hari Deosey
Vullubdas Ramdas
Keshowji Ramji
Javer Jugjiwan
D D Kanga
R Maneckjee
Byramji D Kanga
Nusserwanji P Karani
Jehangir Bhikaji
Kavasha S Powvala
N J Gamadia
N B Dalal
Merwanjee and Sons
Ardeshir J Cursetjee
Pestonji Edulji Mehta
Rustomji F Batliwalla
S B Kanga
Hormusji M Chichgar
Cursetjee Nowroji Sahiyar

and 160 others.

IN accordance with the above requisition I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 4th February, 1901, at 4-30 p. m.

JAMES McDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 29th January 1901.

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.

THE KANGAROO
IS
A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE
NOW UNDER ORGANISATION.
Cash Rs. 176,

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAM, TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI
SURGEON-DENTISTS,
No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,
Opposite the General Post Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Vulcan, 2,211 tons, Captain C Vasey, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain W H Wilkes, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain H J Patterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr F G Steele as a passenger.

THE s s Caspian, 2,318 tons, Captain Donald Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced strong gales and heavy cross sea in the Atlantic.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Pottinger, Mr L Hiranand, Mr Jethanand, Mr B Hawkins, and 250 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A C	Macfadyen	1755	Salburg	Madras	30-1	F Muir & Co
B	Lochiel	1411	Alexander	Liverpool	2-2	F M & Co
E	Itola	3361	Magenes	Calcutta	5-2	M M & Co
F	Barenfels	3634	Dietrichson	Calcutta	2-2	Glade & Co
H&J	Courland	761	Soutar			H Cassum
K	Caspian	2318	Young	Calcutta	1-2	W & A G & Co
N	Oriental	3085	Jepson	Calcutta	8-2	P & O Co
Q	Nankin	3960	Binnon			P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
2	Turbo	2659	Fairfield	Genoa	5-2	W&A G & Co
3	Mazagon	4977	Cook	Japan	31-1	P & O Co
4	M Maru	2028	Kawamuro	Japan	3-2	N Y Kaisha
5	Bengal	2751	Barchon	China	30-1	P & O S N Co
6	Sunda	2187	Andrews	London	8-2	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2320	Fellner	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
8	Clan Murray	121	Beer	London	7-2	M M & Co
9	Vindobona	2863	Klausberger	Trieste	31-1	A L S N Co
10	Eden Hall	2332	Wilkes	Karachi	29-1	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	Aden	2-2	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	1-2	M M & Co
15	Flintshire	2476	Dwyer			Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Amra	170	Pigott	Karachi	29-1	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Caspian s	Young	New York
	Chanda s	Patterson	Calcutta
	Assaye (Transpor.)	Browne	Southampton, Jan 5
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, &c

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Ula s	Collins	Calcutta
	Eden Hall s	Wilkes	Liverpool via Ka'chi
	Vulcan s	Vasey	Calcutta
	Amra s	Piggott	Karachi, &c

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—5 cases whisky H J Rustomjee &c
Armenia s—5 cases rum H J Rustomjee and Co
Clan Chisholm s—15 cases whisky H J Rustomji &c
Arabia s—20 cases whisky H J Rustomjee &c

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—10 cases whisky H J Rustomjee &c; 35 cases whisky D Cowasjee
Arabia s—20 cases whisky H J Rustomjee &c; 34 cases provision F Rustomjee &c; 14 cases photo material &c; Nadkarni &c; 32 cases books &c A H Wheeler &c; 10 cases stationery &c; Longman Green &c

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—30 cases brandy H J Rustomji &c
Egypt s—60 cases From Hall brandy H G Rustomjee &c
Dido s—10 cases rum H J Rustomjee and Co

FROM NEW YORK.

Eden Hall s—52 boxes clocks &c. J E Colah; 70 package docks M Kamalsey &c

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Egypt s—20 cases Schnapps H J Rustomjee &c

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudelsburg s—10 cases Gin H J Rustomjee &c
Johannesberger s—15 cases rum H J Rustomjee &c
Rheinfels s—100 cases whisky H J Rustomjee &c
Lindenfels s—10 drums rectified spirit H J Rustomjee and Co
Stolzenfels s—40 cases whisky H G Rustomjee and Co
Brounfels s—10 cases whisky H G Rustomjee and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 30th January.

1. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 30th instant on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to Captain D J Sharp, from the 30th January to the 31st March 1901, (both days inclusive).

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th January.

1. Parades for the week are as follows:—

No. 1 Company.

To-morrow—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.

Friday—Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m.

No. 2 Company.

To-morrow—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m.

Friday—Range Firing at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Mazagon at 6-45 a.m.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on to-day. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., & Byculla 6-12 a.m.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. on Friday. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.

4. There will be no parade on Saturday 2nd proximo.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

The Steamer Flintshire entered for loading yesterday for Antwerp, Hamburg, &c.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 9th and 10th Competitions of this season took place at Coorla on Tuesday morning, 29th instant, some very good scores being made. At 500 yards the morning was rather hazy and not conducive to good shooting, at 600 yards it cleared off and was almost all that could be desired.

The following members are now handicapped, being winners of one or more spoons:—

Sergt Major J H Downing	4 Points
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley	4 do
Bombr O M P Clyne	4 do
Lce Corpl E T Stevenson	2 do
Vol C H Lillywhite	2 do
Lce Corporal F E Otto	2 do
Cr Sergeant W Fry	2 do

The next shoot will be on Tuesday morning next distances 700 and 800 yards.

The following are the scores:—

9TH COMPETITION—500 yards.

Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	25a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	22
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Bombr O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Artillery	21
Lce Corpl E T Stevenson, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Lce Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	15

a—Winner of Spoon.

10TH COMPETITION—600 yards

Sergeant Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Bombr O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Artillery	25
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	22
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	22
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lce Corpl Otto, G I P Ry Vols	18
Lce Corpl E T Stevenson, Bombay Vol Rifles	17

A—Handicapped 2 points winner of Spoon.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, JAN. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Golconda left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 28.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Victoria arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Maria Teresa from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. s. s. Oceanien, which left Bombay on Saturday the 19th instant, arrived at Suez on Monday, the 28th instant at 3 p. m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats easier.
Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	28 3-8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHELDRICK—On Tuesday, the 29th January, at Mansfield House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, Francis William (Frankie), only child of F. Sheldrick, Commander, B. I. S. N. Co., aged 2 years and 4 months. Funeral will leave the Anglo-Indian Building at 4-30 p.m., and arrive at Sewree at 5-30 p.m., to-day, Wednesday. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1901.

RED-TAPE AND FAMINE RELIEF.

BARON STOCKMAR, in his Memoirs, referring to the management of her Majesty's household, wrote: "In the English palace the Lord Steward finds the fuel and lays the fire, but the Lord Chamberlain lights it." The Baron says he was once sent by the Queen to Sir Frederick Watson, Master of the Household, to complain that the drawing room was always cold, Sir Frederick replied: "You see it is not my fault, for the Lord Steward only lays the fire; it is the Lord Chamberlain who lights it." The Chamberlain provided the lamps but the Lord Steward had to see that they were trimmed and lighted. Then again if a pane of glass or the door of a cupboard were broken the matter had to go through five different offices before it could be mended. The Queen is said to have "put an end to much of this foolery," and very much more beside. And we are glad to find that the last Viceroy of India appointed by her Majesty, is putting a stop to much that prevails here. Meantime, however, people die—strangled with red tape. We refer particularly to the incidents disclosured before the Famine Commission during its sittings in Bombay. It will be remembered that in reviewing the Famine Policy of Government, in October last, his Excellency the Viceroy fearlessly claimed, and challenged contradiction, that there never had been a famine where the general mortality had been less, where the distress had been more amply or swiftly relieved, or where Government and its officers had given themselves with more whole hearted devotion to the saving of life and the service of the people. His Excellency never contemplated then that the Famine Commission, which he imagined would gather evidence, tending if anything to support that view, would have to record such startling statements as those made on Friday last concerning the Bhils and how amply and swiftly they had been relieved. The evidence of Mr. Kabraji, Acting Collector of Khandesh, would, we imagine, prove a severe shock to his Excellency. If there never has been a famine when such smart and efficient relief measures were taken, what terrible visitations former famines must have been. Sir Antony Macdonnell and Mr. Bourdillon, made no attempt to conceal their surprise and indignation, though in reality it was their business to ascertain facts, not to make comments. Mr. Kabraji unequivocally stated that a large number of Bhils died of absolute starvation. Application was made to start poor-houses but two months elapsed before the necessary sanction was given. The Collector absolutely would not act on his own initiative, and the Bhils who did not die were driven to excesses. That they resorted to crime need surprise no one.

Relief operations had been ordered by Government. But they were of a kind which did not commend itself to the Bhils. They refused relief in the form in which it was offered and permission to provide special relief measures was applied for. It may have been that the Collector considered beggars should not be choosers and that they must accept what was offered or nothing. But Mr. Kabraji says that that official did apply for sanction for almost everything. He should have acted first and applied for sanction afterwards. And, observed the President, so would every Collector worth his salt. It is very easy to be wise after the event. But supposing the Collector had acted first and been refused the sanction afterwards—what then? It may be he had some experience of this kind before and if it took two months for Government to sanction the first application he made is it not natural he would be very chary of playing off his own bat? Unfortunately that officer is out of the country at the present time, and cannot give his own version of the case. It is not quite fair therefore to condemn him as "unworthy of his salt" on the evidence of a subordinate officer and one of shorter service. The fact remains that the Collector did apply for permission to provide a system of relief suitable to the necessities of the case and that Government santion was slow in coming. It is not conceivable that an experienced officer would, from sheer love of red-tape, or absolute stupidity withhold relief from starving people until the sanction came. What was Government doing for two months and why did it not render it impossible that such a calamity should befall its people. If the Collector was "not worth his salt" it should have been aware of the fact and not have left him in a position of such responsibility, or it should have given the Commissioner of the Division power to sanction such works as he deemed necessary or desirable. In consequence of the omission of the Collector or whosoever was responsible, to adopt efficient relief measures the whole district was disorganised. On the 7th March the distress among the Bhils of the Talode taluka was described as nothing less than appalling as the Collector admitted. Meanwhile the Collector says he applied to the Commissioner and considers that he should have given him orders and the Commissioner says no, the Collector should have taken action. It is the case of the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain over again. The Queen's drawing room is cold and the Queen's lamps are unlighted.

Government was not satisfied that sufficiently prompt measures were taken and a resolution appeared to have been passed on the subject. We do not know whether that document apportioned the blame with accuracy and a due sense of proportion. Surely the Secretariat which is capable of keeping a scheme of relief pigeon-holed for two solid months can not be held guiltless. Yet we are told Government anticipated that local officers, on the spot, would deal with such an emergency. Sir Antony Macdonnell remarked that the people were starving and the Collector could not have expected that they would remain alive until sanction was given. But that depends upon how long it takes to communicate that sanction. Two days would have sufficed instead of two months and it seems hard to make a comparatively junior officer scapegoat for offences which were not wholly his. But here is a point, made by Sir Antony Macdonell, which might well be borne in mind in order to prevent the possibility of such events recurring:—"The Government ordered an inquiry into this business regarding the Bhils at the end of October and the inquiry was not reported until 27th February. In the meantime all the damage was done. It enforces the moral that in famine relief the duty rests upon the officer on the spot and he cannot get rid of his duty by saying that he applies for sanction" Mr. Kabraji interpolated "but he has to be given the necessary authority." To which the President replied.—He has to relieve starvation; that is his duty; and if he has not got the necessary authority he has to anticipate it. If sanction did not come in time, it was the duty of the local officer to relieve distress and apply to the Bombay Government afterwards for sanction for his action." This is the view of the President of the Famine Commission. If the principle he propounds be approved let specific and unmistakable orders be given empowering collectors to take such steps as they may deem necessary. Hard and fast rules have been laid down in all departments concerning relief work and so far as the evidence went Mr. Rebsch was the only officer who dared test the elasticity of any of them. And even though he did touch them only in a slight degree his suggested alterations were not accepted in their entirety. Yet Mr. Rebsch is an officer of as wide practical experience as any of the officials who were concerned in famine relief operations. "Did you ever reduce the minimum wages on your own initiative," the President asked him. "No," replied Mr. Rebsch, "I did not consider that as falling within my functions. Yet an officer with half Mr. Rebsch's service is condemned for not ordering a deviation from Government orders of fifty-fold the magnitude of that which Mr. Rebsch considered beyond his powers.

THE MOTOR CAR IN WAR. THE fictionist has already imagined the wild charge of the motor car in the van of battle. The vision of the horseless chariot of war thundering as never Roman or ancient British martial car thundered among the enemy's ranks has its attractions. But the novelist prudently restricted his fancy to the battle fields of Europe. It would be a vain imagining in regard to warfare in South Africa and on the Indian frontier. The motor car has other valuable uses as a military engine, to which, for the present, it can be applied with most advantage. The employment of the automobile on the line of communications and for transport purposes is obviously one of the things to be immediately looked for. Traction engines of the ordinary heavy type have been of great service in South Africa, but owing to their great weight require roads built on a solid foundation. The lightly built roads of India would never stand the strain of numbers of these ponderous engines, but the motor wagon, apart from its speed, is especially adapted by construction for use on such roads. The relative merits, for military purposes, of the types of motor wagons now constructed are discussed in an instructive article by Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Von Muhlwerth, of the Hungarian Army, a translation of whose paper appears in the Lahore journal. There are several distinctive classes of motors in use, namely, steam, chiefly favoured by English makers, electric, and explosion or essence motors, in which the impulse is given to the piston or pistons by the ignition of volatilized vapours or gases mixed with air. Colonel VonMuhlwerth discusses the automobile in regard to field service, and for this he considers that electric and steam motors are unsuited for the field because of their bulk and the relatively large amount of coal which has to be carried, adding to the dead load. These wagons are however suitable to fortress warfare and communication work. The explosive motors appear to be generally the most applicable for military purposes and of these the acetylene motor is the most practical The Hungarian officer sees wide possibilities before the automobile in warfare and points out the advantages of their use in connection with patrol, searchlight, balloon and ambulance work, transport of baggage and ammunition and also as a field gun limber. For patrol purposes the speed of the moto car is a great advantage Messrs. Siemens have designed a three wheeled patrol wagon which can manage 65 kilometres an hour with a motor of one and a half horse power. It is equipped with a machine gun and a shield for the two men engaged in its working. Motor wagons employed for transport purposes would considerably decrease the length of the baggage train while the difference in speed of movement compared with horsed wagons would, of course, be tremendous. As a limber for a field gun the motor is also desirable and Colonel von Muhlwerth gives interesting data as to the differences between motor and horse traction. The idea of field artillery going into action drawn by motor cars is sensational, but it has the following practical calculations to recommend it. "Taking the weight of a field gun, all standing, including five gunners, at 1,850 k.g., a ten or twelve horse power motor would suffice. This would use 30. k.g., of stelline in ten hours against 50 k.g. of forage for six horses in the same time. The speed would be 25 to 30 k.m., per hour against 21, which is the rate of a gallop which horses could not keep up for ten hours. The length of the limbered piece would also be reduced from 13·5m. to 6·75m." From the motor limber it is but a natural step to the motor field gun and Colonel von Muhlwerth takes it. He observes that though the carriage would be heavier than in the ordinary field piece,—an advantage in reducing the recoil of the gun—the total weight of wagon, gun, gunners, ammunition and fittings would be less than in the case of the ordinary field gun. It would also be shorter and would offer a reduced target to the enemy, a matter of great importance when limbering up or unlimbering. This idea of a motor field gun which to some extent has taken hold of German Artillery men, is a striking one and the Colonel thinks that a quick firing arm of that kind will be the gun of the future. That of course is easily possible, but for the present it is probable that even enthusiasts in developments of military engines will be satisfied if the motor wagon is applied to the purposes in which it would be undoubtedly of very great service. So far as concerns India the automobile would be exceedingly useful for military and other purposes. The translator of the Hungarian officer's article in reference to this aspect of the matter observes that it is not at all unlikely that the introduction of motor cars would render unnecessary many of the projected small feeder lines of narrow gauge light railway. While thus saving the pocket of the taxpayer the motor wagons so used would form a valuable reserve to be drawn upon in the event of a frontier war for use along side the lines of railway.

SIR JOHN W. MACLURE. THE death of Sir John William Maclure removes a well-known personality from the House of Commons, wherein he sat as the representative of the Stretford Division of Lancashire for 14 years. He was one of the most popular men in the County Palatine, and his work as Hon. Secretary of the Lancashire Cotton Famine Relief Fund and his efficient administration of that gigantic charity made his name a household word in almost every village. Sir John was an insurance broker in Manchester in which city he was idolised. He was also largely interested in a number of great companies in many of which he was Chairman of the Board of Directors. He was greatly interested in educational work, and was foremost in promoting movements for improving the homes and the health of the great centres of population. "John William," as he was familiarly known, was an ardent churchman, and some years ago raised £50,000 for the restoration of Manchester Cathedral, where his brother is Dean. He was also deputy chairman of Manchester Royal Infirmary, connected in some way with almost every charity in South-east Lancashire, and it was truly said "that when he is called to another world Lancashire and the House of Commons will be appreciably the poorer." If noisy and self-assertive he was full of good nature, and the old gentleman will carry with him to the grave a respect and affection seldom accorded to public individuals.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROSPECT. The rain which fell in Bombay Presidency during the middle of January has proved beneficial to late sown spring crops, but is likely to injure the early crops. Harvesting is almost completed in the Upper Sind Frontier districts, but the prospects are only moderate to poor in many places. The fodder supply is getting scanty, and in parts of Bijapur agricultural stock is deteriorating. It is also becoming scarce in Madras, and water in parts of the Deccan, Carnatic and central districts is decreasing. Prospects of spring crops are generally good in Bengal, but injury is apprehended from the continuance of rain and cloudy weather in the North-Western Provinces. The recent rains have seriously damaged the crops in low lying tracts; on the other hand, the rainfall has been beneficial to the standing crops in Punjab. The outturn is expected to be above the average, and the sugar cane gathered has also been a fine crop. Reaping is nearly completed in Burma. The standing crops in Central Provinces are generally in fair to good condition; cotton picking, threshing of rice, and reaping of juar are almost completed. In Assam late rice is almost harvested, but the outturn in the majority of districts is disappointing. The winter crops in Berar have slightly improved by reason of recent rain, and signs of improvement are not wanting in Hyderabad. In parts of Malwa and Bhopal standing crops have been damaged, in Rajputana and Mysore, prospects are satisfactory, and favourable reports are to hand concerning Kashmir and Nepal.

Owing to deep court mourning it has been necessary to abandon all entertainments which were to have taken place at Government House.

IT is proposed to depute an officer to New Orleans shortly to purchase, if possible, about 700 mules for Mountain Battery requirements.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th January 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 361,8 617 maunds and Rs. 75,871 in the earnings.

Two Salutes of 15 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure from and return to Bombay of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

Sir Edward Buck, who had been staying in Bombay for the last few days as the guest of his Excellency Lord Northcote, left for Poona yesterday afternoon en route to Madras.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce recommend that all business be suspended on Saturday next as a mark of respect for the late Queen of England.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, proceeding on tour to Sind District, will leave Bombay in the Karachi Mail steamer on the 8th February or later on arrival of the English mail steamer, returning to Bombay again by rail from Ahmedabad, arriving at the Colaba Station at 7-10 a.m., local time, on the 21st February. The Lieutenant-General Commanding's departure and arrival will be private.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 1st December last, amounted to Rs. 3,782, being a decrease on the corresponding week for last year of Rs. 562. Total earning from 1st July to 1st December were Rs. 89,690, showing an increase of Rs. 4,559.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 8th December last, amounted to Rs. 14,780, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,815. Total earnings from 1st July to 8th December, Rs. 211,088, showing an increase of Rs. 77,785.

IT appears that five runners were overwhelmed on the 14th instant by the avalanche on the Gilgit road between Gorai and Karagbal which was reported in our columns of the 20th. Two of the men were dug out alive but the other three were dead. All the mail bags were found and taken on safely.

MR. HAJEE KHAN, a Persian gentleman, arrived a day or two ago in Cawnpore with a letter of introduction from Major Chevenix-Trench, British Consul at Seistan. His object is an inspection of the local industries and to ascertain what commodities generally the Cawnpore market can offer, and what Persian products would be likely to meet with a demand therein, with the view of developing trade with that country by the new Quetta-Seistan route—over which he himself travelled to India. Mr. Hajee Khan has been over a number of the mills and factories, and thinks that there should be a good opening in Persia for Cawnpore manufactures. He says Persian traders would travel to India with such produce of their country as is likely to find a market, e. g., raw wool, dried fruits, ghi, and certain manufactured articles, such as carpets, &c., and take back with them Indian manufactured wares. A certain amount of such trade is now carried on at Quetta, but it is capable of immense expansion; and no doubt this visit of a representative of Persian commerce to one of the chief manufacturing towns and produce markets in India will bear fruit in the desired direction. Mr. Hajee Khan proceeds from Cawnpore to Calcutta, and intends visiting other manufacturing and trade centres in India.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

WINTER EXHIBITION.

A REVIEW of English art for the last fifty years, a selection of pictures, some by painters whose popularity is still fresh and green, others by men whose vogue in the changes of fashion and the rise and fall of schools has waned a little, but is yet considerable, others again by men whom the Academy of that day, which was their day, scarcely approved, but to whom the Academy of our day renders posthumous honour—such a collection cannot fail to interest. And, writes a London art critic, it interests, indeed, two very different classes. There is the visitor who likes to see the old favourites that he remembers and always liked. He has a catholic taste. He can pause with enjoyment that kindles into enthusiasm before Landseer's "Midsummer Night's Dream," before Frank Holl's "Lord Spencer," before Phillip's "Chat Round the Brasiero," or Calderon's "On the Way to the Throne." These are all satisfying works which one recollects from early years, and is glad to see and study once more.

A greater interest still is for the more cultured visitor who cares to trace the rise of one school and the fall of another, to pass from Grant and Eastlake, from Cooke and Hodgson, from the old Academic methods of the fifties and the sixties, and see the other race of artists arise with Pinwell and Mason, and Fred Walker and Cecil Lawson. An hour in the gallery so spent serves not merely to give pleasure, but to instruct, and, indeed, art students may find in these rooms a great deal to emulate and not a little to avoid. A lapse of twenty or thirty years wonderfully discounts certain great popularities, and makes one rather doubtful of the verdict of 1950 on our present Chantrey Bequest treasures

One thing must be said of this exhibition, and that is that the pictures don't blend well together. The rooms are not picturesque as wholes. Perhaps the first room is the best, but even it is not happily hung. There are things of great interest and of great beauty. Mason's "Harvest Moon" is one of the four or five supremely beautiful pictures in the collection. Feeling is the pre-eminent gift of this painter, and it is ever fresh. No familiarity of the etching, which we see on so many walls and in so many windows, dulls the beauty of this canvas; the soft, misty, swimming colour gives to the design an added and a different charm. Has any other English painter rendered a pastoral idyll with the tender grace of that incident of the two lovers secluded, as it were, by the Harvest moon itself from the procession of the other peasants, he touching the fiddle strings and breathing words of gentle entreaty into her ear, and she listening with a not unwilling surrender, as they pass out from the cornfields through the balmy evening air. Millet has given us the pathetic side of toil in the fields, but the charm of this group is more delicate and subtle than in any of the rustic figures of the great Barbizon master. At either side of it Pettie's strenuous, energetic works, "The Step" and "The Sole," well put together, painted with high finish and a craftmanlike knowledge of effect, look deliberate and stagey. Even the far-famed "Bathers" of F. Walker, hanging opposite, is less compelling in its appeal. We can admire the graceful types of the figures, the triumphant painting of flesh in daylight, the well observed and natural poses of the boys in so many varietis of attitude, and not one forced, but the picture fails of the charm of the "Harvest Moon." Walker's qualities, a certain dignity and grace, a classic beauty with which he endowed his peasant figures, and a painting of English landscape at once with breadth and refinement, are seen to most advantage in "The Old Gate," No. 12, in the next room. A painter whom one associates with both these, and who also had pre-eminently the gift of feeling, was Cecil Lawson. In this collection he is seen in his smaller works and at his best. Few painters can put pathos into landscape. But pathos is just the characteristic of that desolate peep of river, its banks wrapped in misty moonlight air, the great city suggested rather than seen in the distance, and the solitary sheep that has "Strayd" into treacherous byways, just catching your momentary notice, but with no emphasis or challenge. Whistler was beginning to teach us about this time the beauty of silvery grey, and Lawson painted another little landscape, "Twixt Sun and Moon," No. 13, in which he shows a Dutchman's feeling for the misty air that hangs over the sloppy fields, with their few ragged trees, and a sky full of damp cloud over a featureless landscape. Compare either of these, say with Calthrop's "From Generation to Generation," with all its finish and accomplishment, and you see the difference between the younger school and the old. You can see it in two pictures that hang side by side a little farther on, Leslie's "Mother and Child," and Mason's "Blackberry Gatherers," the hard tough and capable drawing seems somehow to go with that absence of feeling for which we know no better adjective than academic. In a corner of the room, easily missed, for the colour is sunk rather in the canvas, is a portrait of John Morris Moore by Alfred Stevens. This, of course, is not the Belgian painter but our English Alfred Steven, better known as the sculptor of the Wellington monument in St. Paul's. But what a consummate handler of paint was merged in this imaginative wielder of chisel. The picture has so many qualities, suggesting not merely the colour and largeness of Watts and Titian, the soft fleshiness of these painters, but a kind of haunting likeness which we only get in a great portrait painter. What modelling there is in that mouth with its slightly protruding underlip, and in the cavernous brows which shelter the eyes.

We find that four decades almost make as great a difference as three centuries, if we compare, say, Hamilton Macllum's "Water Frolic" with Turner's "Giudecca," No. 5. Macallum scarcely won the reputation he deserved. He could paint the imprisonment of light in rippling water—as we see it in this picture—with a skill which committed him to the constant repetition of the subject. There is an airiness and brilliant spaciousness about his canvas which lit up that wall one very foggy day last week. The picture, if it has little poetry, has joyous, healthy prose. Before passing into the next room we should note Linnell's "Feeding Sheep," with its rich impasto and glory of sunset colour in the sky; Frank Holl's pathetic group, No. 4, almost too sad a subject for casual encounter; Sir Wm. Boxall's "Mr. Frederick Huth," sensitively painted, and with a beautiful treatment of the hair; and John Phillip's "Dolores on the Balcony," showing with what mastery the old painter could pose a model, introduce a few studio accessories, and produce a picture of which the leading characteristics should be its completeness and its colour.

The Second Room is at once stronger and weaker than the first. It was no kindness to his memory to put Gilbert's "Ego et Rex Meus" in so prominent a position. We know how this wonderful master of draughtsmanship could work without the life before him, and we know what a colourist he was. Unfortunately this picture reveals his weakness and does not illustrate his strength. It is pleasanter to note what it is pleasanter to study or linger by. And "Koran," by J. F. Lewis. It is not so much the extraordinary finish of the detail that is the wonder of this picture as the relation of all the parts to the whole. The finish is that of miniature, yet the effect has such breadth as you get in an oriental scene. Most of the pictures we have noticed are by R.A.'s or A. R. A.'s. It is pleasant to see the outsider, and to see him on the line. Here are a couple of James Holland's Venice subjects. He scarcely got notice in his lifetime, and should not have died without the coveted affix. "The Colleoni Monument" is a fine, dramatic bit of city landscape. Holland was never "architectural." He saw the Venice that he loved not at all with the accuracy of the mere appreciator of elevations. He saw it with the clouds floating over it, often floridly, on this occasion even grandiosely. He was, in his own way, an impressionist. Then there is the often seen, but never seen too often, "Gambler's Wife" of Millais. An artist will admire the luminous flesh painting of arm and hand, the draggy muslin fichu, the delicate treatment of the hair; the less educated will see the touching beauty of expression, those wearied eyelids, and what the painter has been able to put of heart-broken pensiveness into the face. There is a little David Cox, "Going to the Plough" which seems, by its very excellence, strangely out of key with some of its surroundings.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ALL BUSINESS TO CLOSE NEXT SATURDAY.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The King has directed that next Saturday be observed as a day of General Mourning.

The Banks will be closed and all business suspended.

The King comes to London to-morrow in connection with the funeral arrangements.

The "Gazette" announces that the public will go into deep mourning to the 6th March and half mourning to the 17th April.

THE CABLE TARIFF QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Sir Sandford Fleming sends to the *Times* a letter he has addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada suggesting a State owned cable to India and Australia, which would secure a fifty per cent. reduction on the rates from India to England, *via* the Pacific route.

At a meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, the chairman said he hoped the new direct route to Australia, *via* Mauritius and Perth would be completed during the current year.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir John Maclure, member for Stretford.

THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 29.

A great memorial service will be held on the general parade ground of all troops of Poona and Kirkee on Saturday next on the occasion of the funeral of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. The troops will assemble at three o'clock in the afternoon—two Batteries of Artillery on each flank of the line of Infantry. After the usual salute of 101 minute guns have been fired the funeral march will be played by massed bands, the troops leaning on arms reversed. The men will afterwards be formed into hollow square, and a Hymn will be played and sung Brief addresses by the Chaplains will be given After a general march past troops will return to their quarters in silence.

A religious gathering on the same day will be held in the city at Anandubhava Theatre. A number of of speakers will address the students and others on the religious life of the Queen, and it is proposed to call a meeting of the citizens of Poona of all castes, nationalities and creeds on Monday next, for the purpose of recording their sorrow.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The entertainment has been sanctioned of twenty private medical practitioners to temporarily take the places of Indian Medical Service Officers proceeding on furlough. Twenty out of the hundred and twenty I. M. S. officers recently on duty in connection with the China expedition have also returned, and there is now every probability that leave to this overworked department will be re-opened before next season sets in, at least, for those whose duties can be arranged for by the local Governments.

COLONEL BEATSON.

The *Indian Daily News* reports that Colonel Beatson, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops is proceeding to Africa.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council will adjourn on Friday without transacting any business, the Viceroy delivering an address on the loss the Empire has sustained in the death of the Queen.

Amongst minor measures likely be introduced shortly at the Viceroy's Council is one to amend the law relating to the Extradition of Criminals.

DAY OF MOURNING.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary, issued to-day directs all Government offices, throughout India, to be closed on Saturday next, it being the occasion of the Queen's funeral. The Governor-General-in-Council in the "Gazette" trusts that all subjects of his Majesty will,as far as possible, abstain from doing business on that day of mourning. A memorial service will be held at Calcutta and eighty one minutes gun will be fired at all the principal stations throughout India.

SONDAY SCHOOL UNION MEMORIALS.

The Sunday School Union isOrganisingAchildren's memorial service for Queen Victoria, through out the Empire on Sunday next. Lord Aberdeen, Lord Kinnaird, Archdeacon Sinclair, Dean Farrar and other vicepresidents invite co-operation in India. The above cabelgram has been received by the Metropolitan: His Lordship, as President of the India Sunday School Union earnestly desires the prompt and hearty cooperation of Sunday school workers throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits. A special memorial service in each Sunday school is suggested.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The death is officially reported of Sergeant W. L. Walker, Johannesburg Police, late Lumsden's Horse, who was killed at Benoni on the 26th ult.

It is understood that Brigadier-general Black, commanding Deesa, proceeds home on eight months' leave, beginning with April next.

Captain Linaur, D.S.O., is appointed to command No. 10 Native Mounted Battery and 2nd Lieutenant Reed is to be Subaltern, B Bombay Mounted Battery.

Captain Mayer, R.E., proceeds home to join the home establishment and Captain Swiney, R.E., on one year's leave.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The plague mortality continues to rise in Western Bengal, where over two thousand deaths took place last week. Mysore, on the other hand, reports a big reduction, while the Bombay Presidency returns a considerable increase.

THE EXTRADITION BILL.

The extradition bill about be introduced in the Viceroy's Council is to bring the extradition law relating to foreign countries more into line with what obtains at home. It does not affect extradition with native states.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Boardman Mr and Mrs
Branton Mrs
Brown Mr D
Coleman 2 Misses
Cave Mr R H
Cadell Col and Mrs
Carroll Mr
Dale Mr and Mrs
Francis Sister Mary
Foster Mr and Mrs S E
Grey Mr T P
Hill Lieut-Col E
Jakes Dr A
King Mr W C
Longdon Capt A B
Mackay Nurse
Moulson Rev J

Maharaja of Cooch Behar
Mac Rae Mr and Mrs
Naylor Lieut
Nicoll Mr W
Nicoll Mr W J
Ogsten Mr W
Plowden Mr
Rice Mr H A
Rice Miss
Reid Mr H
Reid Mr J
Sykes Miss H
Syrrel Capt and Mrs
Taylor Mr J
Vernon Mr A V
Wardon Mr
Worthington Dr

DACOITY IN CENTRAL INDIA.

IT is reported that a European cattle-trader travelling with cattle from Rutlam towards Gujerat, was on the morning of the 23rd set upon by 600 decoits near Thandla, and robbed of all his cattle, money, and kit. He was made a target for the arrows of the Bhils, and several guns held by well-dressed Mahomedans were discharged at him. He just escaped with his life, being robbed of everything he possessed. The particulars are as follows : On arrival at Bauri in Indore territory he heard that the roads in Jhabua were unsafe, and dacoity was rife. He communicated with the Tahsildar of Thandla who assured him to the contrary. This was false, and it is not understood why the Tahsildar should have given this false assurance, when two big dacoities of cattle had taken place during that week only.

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

NAGPADA MAHOMEDANS.

LAST Sunday at the instance of Khan Saheb Ibrahim Hafiz, a meeting of the Mahomedans residing in the first and second Nagpada was convened to send a message of condolence to His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the VII of England and Emperor of India, sympathising with His Majesty and the Royal family on the irreparable loss, they in particular, and the Empire in general have suffered in consequence of the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. The gathering was a large one and on the face of every one who was present extreme sorrow was depicted. On the proposition of Khan Saheb Ibrahim Hafiz, which was seconded by Dr. Gulam Sarwar, Mr. Meer Aunali, Barrister-at-law, was called to the chair. The chairman spoke as follows :— Gentlemen, the occasion which has brought us together is an extremely sad and a sorrowful one as we in common with the Empire and the civilized world are mourning the loss of our Sovereign, whose long and glorious reign was characterized with incalculable blessing to all who had the honour and the boon of being British subjects, advance and progress in science, art, literature, industries and various spheres of human activity and thought. Her Majesty was placed by Providence in a most exalted place which filled with grace and benefit to those who were entrusted to her care. Her Majesty will be revered to prosterity on account of her wide sympathies with all her subjects, her kindness towards those whom she loved and her feeling for suffering humanity in every quarter of the globe. The speaker gave several instances of the simplicity, kindness and nobility of Her Majesty. In conclusion the speaker said that Her Majesty was the most noble the most sympathetic and the best sovereign that the world had ever seen. Mr. Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed in a most eloquent and touching speech dwelt on the great virtues of their never to be forgotten Sovereign. He further added that the Mahomedan community of India had a great and a sincere friend and benefactor in Her late lamented Majesty who evinced her kindness to them by learning Urdu. Mr. Munshi Mahomed Ameer, Editor of the "Muslim Herald" proposed that a message of condolence and sympathy with His Majesty King Edward VII and the members of the Royal family should be sent to His Majesty through the proper channel. Dr. Gulam Sarwar seconded the resolution which was unanimously carried. After this the whole audience rose and offered prayers to the Almighty for her Majesty's soul.

THE JAIN ASSOCIATION.

The Jain Association of India most respectfully begs to convey to His Majesty the King and the other members of the Royal family their heartfelt sorrow and profound regret at the death of Queen Empress Victoria.

GODHRA

A public meeting was held yesterday for expressing deep sympathy and condolence with the royal family. Prayers were offered for eternal rest to the departed soul of tha Sovereign-Mother. The bazar, public offices, and schools were closed.

POONA.

The Portuguese community of Poona have sent the following message to this Majesty, King Edward VII. "Poona Portuguese community deeply mourns the death of the beloved Queen Empress and humbly offers heartfelt sympathy with the Royal family."

BHIWANDI.

A gathering of the Mitra Mela Bhiwandi was held on Sunday evening when Mr. Vasudeo Ramchandra Ghanwatkar presided. A resolution expressing profound grief at the demise of Her Majesty the Queen Empress was passed, and a wire of condolence was sent to His Majesty the King Emperor and Royal Family through his Excellency the Viceroy.

MUDDEBIHAL.

At a public meeting of the people of Muddebihal held on Sunday, the Sub-Judge presiding, resolutions were passed denoting that the people of Muddebihal of all classes and creeds respectfully express their profound sense of sorrow caused by the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and offer their humble condolences with the Royal family in their bereavement; also respectfully expressing their deep sense of loyalty to His Majesty King Edward VII and Emperor of India on his accession to the throne.

DARYAPUR.

The citizens of Daryapur in Bedar met in the Native General Library on the 25th, when the spacious compound was filled to over crowding and a large number of people were standing outside overlooking the walls. The sterling merits of Her Majesty's rule were recounted and a single resolution passed with one voice. A message of sympathy was immediately sent by wire to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy. The Mahomedans afterwards met and prayed in their mosques and the Hindus in Rama's temple again where Garud Puran was read and recited and peace to Her Majesty's soul was invoked.

CAMP SADRA.

A crowded public meeting of the residents of Sadra was held on Saturday at the Mahikantha Native General Library. The audience remained standing during the proceedings. Mr. Rustamji H. Mowji was appointed President and he spoke in appropriate terms of the great loss the Indian nation had sustained by the death of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. Mr. Parmanand Mayaram proposed and Mr. Hajibhai Fazalbhai seconded a resolution expressive of their deep grief and offering respectful sympathy, and these feelings were directed to be conveyed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay through Colonel W. B. Ferris, the Political Agent.

BENGALI COMMUNITY.

At a Meeting of the leading Members of the Bengali Community comprising the employes of B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, Administrative offices, Messrs John Dickinson & Co. Ld, and Messrs MacMillan and Co. Ld, as well as the students of the Medical College, held at the house of Babu Kali Podo Ghose, travelling representative of Messrs John Dickinson & Co Ld, on Saturday night under the presidency of Babu Triguna Charan Dutta, resolutions were adopted, recording its sense of profound grief and sorrow at the lamented demise of Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen Empress of India, and a telegram was sent to the Private Secretary to H. E. The Viceroy to this effect.

AJMERE.

On the 25th instant a meeting of the residents of Ajmere, was called at the instance of Seth Umed Mull, Rao Bahadur G. R. Khandekar and Mr. Mithan Lall Bhargava, Vakil, to give respectful expression to the grief and sorrow caused by the sudden and lamentable demise of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India. Rai Sahib Seth Chand Mull presided. Resolutions were proposed recording their deep and respectful sorrow at the irreparable loss caused by the lamentable and sudden demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The President was empowered to send through the Commissioner a telegram to His Majesty King Edward VII embodying the sentiments. After recital of mourning verses by one of the audience, the meeting dispersed in solemn silence.

PORBANDAR.

A meeting was held under the presidency of his Highness the Rana Saheb of Porbandar on Friday, in the Jubilee Hall where the leading citizens of both the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities, as well as the State officials, were present. His Highness explained the object of the gathering at some length and the Dewan gave a brief history of the progress of civilisation in the Victorian Era, the great expansion the British nation achieved during the Queen Empress, regime, and the peace and happiness which prevailed all over the British Empire. It was resolved to send a wire to the Political Agent expressing deep sorrow and conveying their sincere condolence to the family members of Her Majesty for their very sad loss. His Highness has directed all public offices and schools to be closed for 3 days. Minute-guns were fired in memory of the beloved Queen Empress. Telegrams of condolence were also sent to the Premier, the Viceroy and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught with whom His Highness has the honour of personalfriendship.

SHOLAPUR.

A crowded meeting of people of Sholapur took place in Ripon Hall at 5-30 p.m. under the presidency of our popular Collector, Mr. Maconochee to express the profound grief felt at the demise of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Empress. The Collector opened the proceedings eulogising her public and private virtues, and suggesting that her memory should be propriated in this city in some suitable form, in response to which Rao Saheb Warad expressed his wish to subscribe Rs. 1,000. Speeches were also made by our worthy Judge, Mr. Pratts and by the representatives of different classes dwelling on the benefits of her long reign. It was unanimously resolved to send a message of condolence to His Gracious Majesty the Emperor of India and the Royal family.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.

A special meeting of the members of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj was held on Sunday in the Samaj Hall, Girgaum, to express sorrow at the demise of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India. Mr. Vishnu Jiwaji Pagnis, President, Dr. Anant Narayen Sambare, Mr. C. S. Masurekar, and others dwelt on the beneficient and peaceful character of Her Majesty's reign, which went a great way to give an impetus to the remarkable progress in arts and sciences which had been witnessed in the century that has just closed. It was resolved to send a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay expressive of profound sorrow at the death of the Queen Empress and requesting His Excellency to convey on behalf of the Somaj their most sincere and respectful sympathy and loyal condolence to the members of the Royal Family.

DHULIA.

A large and crowded meeting, representing all classes and communities, was held to-day in the spacious open compound of the Municipality. Mr. D. S. Garud presided and speeches were made by the President and Messrs. Khare, Pleader, Sukharam Dulabhdas, Banker, Sheikh Biram, pensioned Duffedar, and Cowasji Sunewalla, Pleader, extolling the numerous virtues of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India and the blessings of Her Majesty's long reign in general and to India in particular, and it was resolved amidst profound silence, the whole assembly standing that the citizens of Dhulia in a public meeting assembled beg to express their profound grief for the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria Empress of India and hereby authorize the president of this meeting to convey through the Government of Bombay their deep and sincere sympathy and confidence to His Majesty King Edward VII Emperor of India and the Royal family, in their sad bereavement.

MURBAD.

The sadness of the sudden death of Her Most Gracious Magesty the Queen Empress came like a thunderbolt upon the inhabitants of this quiet litte station. The news reached here on Wednesday the 23rd instant at night and the next day out of respect for Her Majesty's revered memory all schools and public offices were closed. The towns people closed their shops and suspended their usual avocations for the day. A public meeting consisting of Government servants, pleaders, pensioners and other leading gentlemen of the town was held in the afternoon in the Library Hall, to give expression to the profound feelings of grief and sorrow which filled the hearts of the people of Murbad. All the speakers spoke of the sympathy which the Queen-mother always felt for India and her people. A resolution was passed, requesting the Rao Saheb Mamlatdar to convey the feelings of deepest sorrow which the people in general feel at the loss of their beloved sovereign to Her Majesty's representative in the District—the Collector. The meeting closed with a solemn prayer for eternal peace to her Her Majesty's soul

CHADBAND AND CHINA.

A MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

100 CHILDREN KILLED.

WHILE Reuter continues to receive communications from Missionaries in China relating the sufferings of the Roman Catholics in that country we have sensible journals writing of the desecration of temples. Read this :—A Sister of Charity, writing from the "Maison de Jesu Enfant," Ning-Po, on November 20th says :

"We have much reason to thank God for the way so many thousands of the Christians remained faithful to the end. Despite threats, torture, and frequently the most painful death, apostasy has been wonderfully rare, and that principally among quite new Christians. At Nanking there was a regular massacre of the innocents. About 100 little boys belonging to the Brothers had taken refuge there, when the place was attacked and fired. The children with two Brothers took refuge on a high terrace near the sacristy, and there defended themselves for several hours, at the same time witnessing the horrible massacre down below of between three and four hundred Christians. When the church blazed, the boys were simply being roasted, and had to descend from the terrace. Nearly all were killed, but a few broke through, and, led by a Brother, escaped to the orphanage outside the city at Shalia. There they begged for help from the Legations, but none could be sent, and all were killed, the place being burnt a couple of days later. The little fellows behaved heroically, refusing to apostatise, despite all threats. The Brothers had refused to leave them and seek safety in the Legations, lest fear should tempt them to turn."

Another letter from Ning-Po says : "Our Sisters have had a terrible experience. In the North there are many facilities for defence, Christians being very numerous. Accordingly, the Fathers have strongly fortified several villages, where they and their flocks have been defending themselves for months. The people feel that their priests do not desert them in time of danger, but will do their utmost to protect them, and if not, will die with them. Mr. Dehus, a very young priest, has lately been to Tientsin for arms and ammunition for his Christians, as 10,000 Boxers were about to attack them. Mr. Bel, another priest, made 25 cannon, which, if small, and not quite of approved design, had an excellent effect on his Boxer assailants."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. onyesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	8	14
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	14	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	52	35	77
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	12	6	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	14	50
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	3	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	20
Total	97	90	242
Total plague deaths to date	82,149	67,814	
Same date last year	59	66	370

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,419 as against 1,336 during the previous week. Of the total number 466 died of plague and 7 of cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 371 and 2 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,440, while that of plague was 391.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

INDIAN GALLERIES AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE OPERA SEASON.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

THE opening in the Indian Galleries at South Kensington is one of the most important exhibitions of black-and-white work ever held in this country After months of labour and many delays and postponements, the committee has at last finished its labours and got the collection into shape. It remains for the public to attest by their attendance and their interest whether or not they care anything about art in the popular sense of illustration. But the popularity or not of the show has nothing to do with its interests and value to artists. That is quite beyond dispute. A year or two since the secretary of the Camberwell Art Gallery organized a modest exhibition on his own account, with the idea of amusing a few frequenters of his gallery. To everybody's amazement his experiment turned out to be a huge success, and not the natives of the district alone, but artists from every corner of London sought out the little gallery in the seldom explored wilds of Camberwell, and worshipped for a while at the shrines of Keane and Sandys and other great masters of line.

This hearty recognition of good work in the suburbs may have had much to do with the exhibition organized at South Kensington, but certain it is that the educational value of the collection will be enormous. At the moment, the British school of illustration is moribund. The black-and-white artists are face to face with a new state of affairs, and the influence of the men of thirty years ago—excellent and inspiring as it was—is an insufficent basis to-day upon which to found an art which shall rival the achievements of France and Germany, and, it should be added, of America. We have never frankly accepted "process" as our competitors have done. Walker, Houghton, and Sandys are still the guiding lights, and men, draw as if the woodblock was under their hand and as though the zinco-grapher was not awaiting them round the corner. In France and Germany the illustrators are under no delusion. They have turned kindly to the zinc, have begun to recognize its possibilities, are full of adventure and novelty, and it may be taken as certain that from so much experiment and effort nothing but advantage can arise. It need not be added that the American artists, although still holding to more conventional lines, have also adapted themselves to the process block, and in daintiness and throughness of treatment are far ahead of us. Some of these points the exhibition at South Kensington will demonstrate to all who have eyes to see. Man for man, the British artist is as good as his rivals; but somehow illustration, badly paid and lightly considered by the public, does not attract many of the best craftsmen. It goes without saying that there are men of genius in the ranks of English illustrators; but they are a small band, and their work is sometimes disregarded by the publishers and the editors, who dare not treat the public to a novelty without a written guarantee of its merits. Even when they get a hearing they must run the gauntlet of the block-maker and the printer, who have both many lessons to learn from foreign craftsmen. But the main thing is to induce the public to be interested, and for what it has done in this direction the committee at South Kensington deserves nothing but the heartiest thanks.

The late Mr. H. S. Ashbee's bequest of oil pictures and water-colour drawings to the Victoria and Albert Museum forms only a portion of his collections which he has left to the nation. Mr. Ashbee's library, which contains nearly 15,000 books, has been left to the British museum, the authorities of which institution are empowered to distribute among the public libraries of the kingdom any duplicate works not wanted for the National Library. Mr. Ashbee was very partial to Cervantes, and his collection contained several very rare editions of "Don Quixote," which will be very acceptable additions to the series at Bloomsbury. His fine cabinet of engravings, especially rich in the English school, is also bequeathed to the British Museum.

The Fine Art Society deserves to be warmly congratulated on the remarkable exhibition with which it celebrates the commencement of a new century at its galleries in New Bond-street, London. The history of water-colour art comes in practical entirety within the limits of the nineteenth century, for even such old masters, almost primitives they seem now, as Cozens, Girtin, and Sandby were still living exponents of the art when the last century dawned; and than Cozens, at least, there is none whose work has an earlier note or is so faintly prophetic of the developments which were to follow when the medium fell into the masterful hands of Turner and Barret, of David Cox and Copley Fielding—to look no further ahead than among men who were already accomplished practitioners before Cozens's day had come to an end. Of the drawbacks and difficulties with which the early water-colourists had to contend Sir James Linton rightly reminds us in his preface to the catalogue. Not only had the colours of that day to be purchased in a crude and unprepared state, but the craft of paper-making had done next to nothing to meet the requirements of the artist or to ensure qualities of permanence for the sake of posterity. Much of the most perfect art of the century comes to us precariously, doubtful of complete preservation, revealing itself through the blemishes inseparable from the conditions under which, it was produced. Yet there the art is, and only at rare intervals does so fine a collection of it come together as that now to be seen at the Fine Art Society's.

Not only do the works shown give us a catalogue of great names, but they reveal to us very often the full force of the masters to whom they belong. Cozens is represented, not brilliantly but adequately, by a Tyrolese landscape and a view of "Santa Giustina, Padua"; Girtin stands out splendidly in a great view of "Durham" from the northwest, lent from the collection of Mr. J. L. Roget. Very striking is the large and sombre "Wooded Landscape" by William Turner of Oxford; while by his greater namesake is a fine series ranging from one or two examples of early work, through pieces of the early middle period such as a Bolton Ashbey," "Lulworth Cove" (1814), and "Minehead" (1821), to the magnificent and turbulent view of "The Simplon Pass," belonging to Mr. Fairfax Murray, an example of quite late date. No one can deny the extraordinary power of the great drawing by David Cox entitled "The Flood," but for bread, rugged directness, for clear beauty and truth, many will prefer another piece, also of considerable dimensions, called "Take the Road to the Left." Barret is particularly well represented by nearly half-a-dozen examples; and among the rest of the older men there are fine things by Bonington. De Wint, Cotman, Copley Fielding, Varley, Holland, Palmer, and Prout. By Muller there is only a single slight example, by William Hunt there are several pieces which rather emphasise the average view we are inclined to take of his talents.

It says much for this exhibition that its interest does not slacken when we get among the later men. To deal first with those of the last half-century who are no longer living, we have Pinwell's "Pied Piper" twice over, "The Children" and "The Rats," charming and delicate pieces of colour and execution. Between them hangs a large and highly finished water-colour version of Fred Walker's "Harbour of Refuge," and quite near, in a group together, the "Bonifazio's Mistress," "The Passover" and "The Christmas Carol" of Rossetti, the Girl in an Orchard" and "Chaucer's Dream" of Sir Edward Burne-Jones all beautiful examples of that gorgeous convention of opaque colouring which is characteristic of their work. Above these hangs the graceful campanions of Albert Moore while by Henry Moore, his brother, are some fresh and finely painted sea-pieces. Two small and dainty examples of Millais's middle period, when he was emerged from the stricter conventions of Pre-Raphaelitism are "Anglers of the Dove" and "Sister Anna's Probation"; the latter, representing two seated figures reading from a book, was also the subject of one of the artist's most brilliant pieces of black and white. A very remarkable painting, strongly touched by Pre-Raphaelite feeling, is the large "Rainbow, November 11, 1 p.m." of Alfred W. Hunt. It reminds one of some of Mr. J. C. Hook's earliar efforts, yet shows more richness, perhaps one should say more licence, in its colouring. Of strict Pre-Raphaelite work, however, there is very little to be seen here. Notable in any case, but more so by reason of its solitude as an example of the school, is Mr. Holman Hunt's violently coloured "sunset over the Val d'Arna." Its hot brilliance makes it comparable to a work of Samuel Palmer's, but in spirit it is far more strenuous and ascetic. It hangs between two extremely good examples of more modern practice—"A Gap in the Pentlands," by Mr. J. Paterson, and "Reigate Heath," by Mr. J. R. Reid. Among other living artists whom we find represented here by really noticeable drawings are Messrs H. B. Brabazon, Robert Little, W. D. Almond, Arthur Severn, R. Thorne Waite, and Hubert von Herkomer. Mr. Whistler's "Rose and Silver" is exquisite and fine in its way, which is more or less of a half. The show is one of real importance.

M. Andre Messager has been appointed by the directors of the Royal Opera Sindicate as manager of Convent Garden for the coming opera season. Mr. Maurice Grau, who, since the death of Sir Augustus Harris, has been managing director at Covent Garden, thus finally vacates the office. Last summer we announced, on the authority of Mr. Grau himself, that he preferred, after a long and trying winter season in the United States, to take a rest, the more especially as he also will be manager of Madame Sarah Bernhardt's season at her Magesty's. Still, the matter was left open till a very short time ago, when Mr. Grau definitely gave up his position, and M. Messager has now been appointed in his place. To the British public M. Messager will chiefly be known as the composer of "La Basoche," which Mr. D'Oyly Carte produced in English some years ago, and which the students of the Guildhall School of Music are about to revive. In Paris, however, he has won much credit as joint manager with M. Carre, of the Opera Comique, and inasmuch as M. Carre does not pretend to be a musician and is, in fact, the business man of the partnership the artistic details of the management of this famous French opera house have mainly devolved upon Mr. Messager. The new Covent Garden mannager has been a frequent visitor to London during the fashionable season and knows English ways. He speaks English fluently, and moreover, he has married an English wife—namely, the accomplished lady who is so well known as a song composer under the name of Miss Hope Temple. M. Messager is a native of Montlucon, and is just forty-five years old. He was a pupil of Dr. Saint-saens, and was organist of St. Sulpice, when he became a conductor at Brussels, and resolved to adopt an operatic career. In 1898 he was appointed director of the music at the Opera Comique, Paris, and is a Knight of the legion of Honour. His first three act operas "Francois le has bleue," was produced at the Folies Bergere in 1883, and his "Chevalier d'Harmenthal" at the Opera Comique in 1895. He is extremely popular with the artists, and his English friends will cordially wish him as great a measure of success as his predecessor, Mr. Grau, has enjoyed.

News has been received in London Bayreuth from by Mr. Schultz-Curtins, Madam Wagner's British agent, that the seats for both cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" have been completely sold out although the representations will not take place till about seven months hence. This, of course, establishes a record, and it probably exceeds the liveliest imaginings of the enthusiast who first made the pilgrimage to Bayreuth in 1876. It is likely also to materially alter the character of the Bayreuth audiences, which during the past few years have been largely British, French, and American, the native German apparently preferring the much cheaper performances given in the subsedised opera houses of his own city. This year, however, possibly owing to the fact that it is the "silver jubilee" of the "Ring," the majority of the seats have been snooped up in Germany, so that a large number of British applicants will be disappointed, while the subscription in the United States has barely commenced. There are still, of course, seats for "The Flying Dutchman" and "Parsifal," but as the American demand for "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will have somehow to be supplied, those who have secured tickets which they eventually find them selves unable to use, will be able next July to dispose of them at a considerable premium, if they care to make a profit upon such a transaction. At the same time, it is only fair to say that the plan adopted by the Bayreuth authorities practically renders a wholesale traffic in tickets impossible.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A PASSENGER TRAIN.

THE investigation into the accident which occurred on the G. I. P. line on Sunday night, confirms the fact that it was due to an attempt at train wrecking, the results of which only narrowly escaped being disastrous. An inspection of the line indicated that two attempts had been made, having in view the wrecking of passenger trains. The first was apparently designed to overturn the train for Jubbulpore, which left Bombay about 4'30 in the afternoon. It appeared that the rail had been lifted and placed side ways in its proper place. The passenger train, however, passed over in safety and thereafter the persons who did the mischief appear to have removed the section of rail entirely and placed it in a parallel position three feet away. To effect this the bolts were carefully taken out and were left lying near by. The inevitable conclusion is that this was the work of somebody accustomed to the permanent way. When the light engine reached the place the first warning of the accident was the bump caused by the front left wheel coming upon the break in the metals. The driver Burjorji Nanabhoy, immediately shut off steam, but the speed not being checked at once the engine ran at an angle for some distance ploughing up the earth and finally coming to a stop at a perilously short distance from the edge of the precipice. The wheels had struck about two feet into the earth and there the engine stopped at an inclination sideways. It was a marvel that it did not fall over on to its side. The fireman had meanwhile jumped from the engine, but the driver and "agwalla" stuck to their posts until the engine came to a standstill. None of the men suffered any injury; the driver hurried to Kardi station whence information of the accident was telegraped to other stations. Officials were quickly on the spot, and preparations were made to allow the mail train, which was detained for two hours and a half, to proceed. The derailed engine was lefted from its position and placed on the metals on Monday night and drawn into Kassara by another engine. Inquiries as to the culprits are being made by the Bombay and Railway police.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I see in this morning's paper a notice to the effect that no further applications for tickets of admission to the service of mourning to be held in the Cathedral on Saturday, can be received. May I offer, through the columns of your paper, a suggestion that will, I am sure, remove a feeling of disappointment amongst all classes, European and Native, at not being permitted to show their sympathy and loyalty. My proposal is that a monster meeting be held on the green, opposite the High Court, and I hope that the Bishop and others will be kind enough to grant my request and arrange for the same. Some days ago two soldiers from Colaba complained that the troops were to be excluded from participating in the Cathedral service, and that a special service should be held for them. I regret that when Her Most Gracious Majesty asked that she should be accorded a military funeral, and has on all occasions shewn her love for her brave "sons," that, out here, some provision should not be made for them.—Yours, &c.,

29-1-1901. W. S. GREEN.

JOHN ROBERTS' VISIT TO BOMBAY.

The arrangements made in regard to exhibition billiard matches at the Bombay Clubs during the week have been postponed until next week. On Monday Roberts plays at the Bombay Club. Tuesday at the Anglo-Indian Club, Thursday at the Yacht Club, Friday at the Ripon Club, and Saturday at the Byculla Club. On February 10th he goes to the Elphinstone Club, and 11th at the Orient Club.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chincellor, presiding. There was a large attendance of Fellows of the University.

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

The Vice-Chancellor in addressing the Senate said:—Gentlemen of the Senate before we commence the proceedings to-day it is only meet and right that some brief but respectful reference should be made to the national calamity which has befallen the Empire since our last meeting. This University was incorporated in the reign of our late sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, for the better encouragement of her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education. All of us therefore connected with this University, whether as students, graduates or office bearers, cannot but be profoundly affected by the death of that gracious lady under whose auspices our University was established. We in common with all her late Majesty's subjects desire to join in the universal expression of sorrow which is felt at the death of such a beloved sovereign. Steps are being taken for the preparation of a suitable address on behalf of the University, which will be respectfully submitted through the proper channel to be laid before the throne, expressing our deep sorrow at the death of our late loved sovereign lady, and emphasising our hearty and dutiful loyalty to our liege lord, King Edward VII., Emperor of India.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

And before I sit down let me for one moment allude to the loss which the late Mr. Justice Ranade's death has caused to the whole continent of India, and especially to this Presidency, and more particularly to this University. One of our most distinguished graduates—he was of late years closely connected with the government of the University. We who are accustomed to gather round this table cannot fail to miss his commanding presence and his active personality, while those of us who were on terms of personal intimacy with him, and were associated with him in work, mourn the death of one in whom were united a massive intellect and a childlike simplicity. May his memory ever remain with us and act as an incentive to follow his example.

The follows remained standing while the Vice Chancellor addressed the Senate as above.

THE KOYAJEE SCHOLARSHIP.

On the motion of L. T. B. Nariman seconded by Dr. H. Massina the offer of Rs. 6,000 in three and a half per cent. Government paper from Mrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee for the foundation of a scholarship of the value of Rs. 189 per annum and tenable for one year and a silver medal in the name of her husband, the late Surgeon Captain B. K. Koyajee of the Indian Medical Service was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, certain regulations being adopted for awarding the scholarship and medal.

Dr. Nariman in laying the proposition before the Senate mentioned some of the distinguished services rendered by the late Dr. Koyajee on battlefields and generally to the profession.

BHOWNUGGER LAW CLASS.

On the motion of Mr. C. H. Setalvad, seconded by Mr. Khare the Bhownuggar Law Class was, as recommended by the Syndicate, recognised in the faculty of Law for the purposes of the First L L B. examination for a further period of five years.

REGULATION IN MEDICINE.

On motion of Lieut-Colonel Hatch, seconded by Lieut-Colonel Dimmock, the regulation in medicine was so changed as to extend the period of study at a school of medicine from four to five years.

THE BATTLE OF THE VERNACULARS.

The Senate next considered notice of motion given by Mr. C. H. Setalvad that in regulation 57 in Arts, the words "Mahrathi and Gujarathi" be added after the word "Pahlavi."

Mr, Setalvad in moving his proposition said:—Mr. Vice-Chancellor:—Standing in this hall and speaking to any proposition about the introduction of the Vernaculars in the University one cannot but feel oppressively reminded of the irreparable loss that the country and this University in particular has sustained by the sudden death of one who was such a prominent figure at all University debates—I mean the late Mr. Justice Ranade. The very last conversation that I had with him was in connection with the proposion that I am now moving and about which as you are all aware he was so keen. He told me that it was not certain that he would be in Bombay on the day of the meeting and asked me very feelingly to do my best to secure the acceptance of the Senate of the very limited and harmless recognition claimedfor the Vernaculars in this proposition. Little did I dream then that that great and good man would be no more before the day of this meeting. Remembering that conversation and the earnestness with which he spoke in 1894 on the Vernacular question which he called the Home-Rule question of the University I can almost imagine to myself the presence of his spirit here this evening anxiously watching and guiding our deliberations. Gentlemen, the battle of the Vernaculars is now an old one. You will remember that before 1870 the Vernaculars had an equal position with the classical languages and candidates could at their option take up either Sanskrit or Persian, or Marathi, Gujrati or Canarese as their second language at the higher examinations and some of the best of our early graduates took their degrees with either Gujrati or Marathi as their second language. The late Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. M. M. Kunte and Mr. V. A. Modak were among that class and it cannot be said that they suffered in any way because of having studied the Vernaculars in place of Sanskrit, while on the other hand every one of them was a distinguished Marathi scholar and could wield the Marathi language in a manner that was the admiration of every one who had the good fortune of hearing their discourses. The vernaculars were in 1870 removed from their place in the University curriculum in favour of the classical languages. That measure was then adopted, gentlemen, by a very narrow majority and people like Dr. Wilson and Sir Raymond West were among those who were for the retention of the Vernaculars. The question of the Varnaculars was started again in the year 1888 when the arts course was remodelled and made one of four years. The committee that was then appointed and which consisted among others of Dr. Machichan Principal Oxenham, Mr. Justice Birdwood, the late Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Modak and Rev. Father Mayer of the St. Xavier's College laid down that every candidate for the B.A. decree should have a fair command over his own Vernacular and recommended that in every examination there should be a paper in translation and essay in the Vernacular. When the proposal came before the Senate in a somewhat modified form as recommended by the faculty, the Senate did not accept it on the ground that the burden of studies should not be increased. There was all this time growing up a strong body of public opinion that the University was not doing right in neglecting the Vernaculars and the matter was again forced to the attention of the University authorities in 1893 by a despatch of the Secretary of State to the Government of Bombay suggesting the desirability of the University helping towards the development and proper study of the Vernaculars by giving them a place in their curriculum. As a result of the communication then received from Government the Syndicate put before the Senate a proposal to require the writing of an essay in the Vernacular at the P. E. examination, but this proposal was withdrawn owing to some technical informality. The proposal was again brought before the Senate mainly owing to the disinclination of the Senate to increase in any way the burden on the candidates and the fear entertained by the Parsee and Mahomedan fellows that a compulsory essay writing in the Vernacular will place the students of their communities comparatively at a disadvantage. Then a requisition signed by about fifty-four fellows of the University was sent to the Syndicate suggesting that all possible objections would be obviated if the Vernaculars were introduced in the B. A. and M. A. voluntary languages group as alternative languages which can be taken up in lieu of Sanskrit andr Persian. The matter was discussed at a largely attended faculty meeting when the proposal was negatived by the casting vote of the chairman. An amendment was proposed at that meeting by Dr. Machichan that the Vernaculars be given a place at the M.A., and not at the B.A., and if the proposal favoured by Dr. Machichan had been put after the proposal for the B.A., and M.A., had been negatived it would have been carried by a large majority. After this the Syndicate appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Machichan, Mr. Mehta and the late Mr. Justice Ranade and on the strength of their valuable report which is now printed and is in the hands of members the Syndicate have ventured to bring forward the proposition that I am now submitting for your acceptance. Gentlemen, a little reflection will make it clear that the present proposal is entirely free from all the objections that were and could possibly be raised against the former proposals. It does not add to the burden of studies, it does not make the study of the Vernaculars compulsory on any one who may be unwilling to undertake it and it does not in any appreciable degree displace the study of the classical languages that is considered necessary for giving the requisite mental culture and training. The only question that can be legitimately asked is:—Do Marathi and Gujrati possess literature of a sufficiently high order to stand on an equal footing with the works of Sanskrit and Persian literature that are prescribed at the M.A.? An answer to that can only be given by experts well versed in the language and I venture to think that a very emphatic answer in the affirmative has been given by the committee for whose opinion I claim a very high and conclusive authority. It is a matter of great regret that not one of the members of that committee is present to-day. Mr. Ranade has been snatched from us by the remorseless hand of death and Dr. Machichan and Mr. Mehta are absent from Bombay. But nobody can doubt that the verdict of Mr. Ranade about the Marathi language concurred in by a person of the learning and acquaintance with Marathi like Dr. Machichan must be accepted with reverence. As regards Gujrati I may be permitted to say that I had the privilege of suggesting to the committee the details that appear in their report, I may be allowed to speak with some little authority on the question. And I may also say that before I venture to supply those details to the committee I discussed the subject with Gujerati scholars like the late Mr. Dwivedi, Mr. Trepathi, Mr. K. H. Dhruva and Mr. Madhavlal of the Ahmedabad Training College and found myself in perfect agreement with them. Under their circumstances I trust the Senate will have no hesitation in adopting the proposal now placed before them.

Mr. Bhandarkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. Shamrao Vithul moved an amendment to the effect that the word "Kanarese" be inserted after the word Maharathi. He said that he read the committee's report with a certain amount of astonishment. Mr. Setalvad said that there was not sufficient information placed before the committee but he (the speaker) respectfully submitted that there were sufficient materials before them to put them at least on an inquiry as to the claims of the Canarese in the curriculum of studies. Canarese was one of the languages recognised at one time by the Bombay University in the same way as Mahrathi was recognised as second language for the Arts course. It was also recognised in the Madras University. He contended that the claims of the Canarese language were emphatically and immeasurably superior to the claims of either the Gujrati or the Mahrathi languages. He was in a position to prove on the authority of European scholars that the claims of the Canarese, if they were not superior, were quite equal to the Gujrati and the Mahrathi languages. The speaker here read several passages from the opinions of European scholars in support of his contention.

As Mr. Setalvad was inclined to accept the amendment, the Senate agreed to add the word "Canarese" to Mr. Setalvad's proposition which was then discussed as a substantive proposal.

As the Vice-Chancellor was desirous of addressing the meeting, he vacated the chair, which was temporarily occupied by Mr. Giles, the Senior Fellow present.

The Vice-Chancellor said that he craved indulgence for a few minutes while he placed some reasons before the Senate, which in his humble opinion were sufficient to induce them to give the proposal a direct negation. His remarks would be brief, but he trusted that the Senate would not judge of their gravity by their brevity. He hoped that the Senate would acquit him of any personal hostility to the vernaculars. Those of them who knew the rock from which he was hewn would, he was sure, be confident that the interest which he had was hereditary and deep. He would not complain of the historical resume which Mr. Satalvad made as far as the sins of commission were concerned, but he did submit that Mr. Setalvad was guilty of the sins of omission. He would presently show that Mr. Setalvad did not accurately describe how that subject had arisen. In the first place it was rather notable that in the resolution of the Syndicate upon which the letter was addressed to the committee, there was nothing about the advanced veranaculars". The resolution was only to consider whether it was practical to introduce the vernaculars in the M. A. examination. It was, therefore, rather strange how the words more advanced of the vernaculars came into the committee's report. Naturally when these words came in Mr. Shamrao was indignant and said that his language (the Canarese) was just as much advanced as the Mahrathi or the Gujrati. These M. A. candidates were to be examined in ancient Mahrathi poetry and certain translations. He asked whether any of them in the Senate had any practical acquaintance with the works which were named in the report of the committee. Taking the Mahrathi poetry, he might mention that the book "Navnit" which he had with him for the last thirty-two years, contained extracts from Mahrathi poetry. Was there any one in the Senate house who could say that because he could read the poetry in that book that therefore he was necessarily a better Mahrathi scholar. They had for their M. A's gentlemen who could pass examinations in the history of the Mahrathi language, and as to how it came from Sanskrit to its present form. But by so doing they did not meet the difficulty which was the original foundation of the agitation in favour of the vernaculars. Having referred to the history of the agitation as far back as the year 1888, the speaker quoted from the opinions expressed by the several public associations on the subject in support of his contention. He also quoted from the opinion expressed by one of the signatories of the report on the subject. The Vice-chanceller then gave instances in which native gentlemen were in the habit while holding conversation with each other in speaking mixed English and Vernacular languages. They murdered their own vernaculars, the mixed language which they spoke being neither grammatical nor idiomatical. He earnestly trusted that the senate would refer the matter back to the Syndicate in order that they might begin at the right end whereas he thought they were at present on the wrong end. In conclusion he moved an amendment to the effect that the syndicate be requested to review their decision.

Mr. K. D. Naigamwalla seconded the amendment.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna thought that the Vice-Chancellor wanted to kill the vernaculars with kindness. The battle of the vernaculars had been fought for the last half a century, but without any practical result. He appealed to the Senate to avail themselves of the present opportunity, because if they lost it now, they would not have it again for years to come. No less a man than the late Mr. Ranade supported the introduction of the vernaculars in higher examinations, and the Senate would do well to adopt his recommendations made in the report.

Mr. Giles, the Director of Public Instruction, said that there appeared to be some misunderstanding on the subject of the curriculum of the schools in connection with the vernaculars. There also appeared to be some misunderstanding as to the position of the department with reference to the study of the vernaculars. First of all before a boy began the study of English he was, according to their rules, required to pass the fourth vernacular standard. The boy spent about 5 years in the infant class, and then entered what was called the middle school standards first, second and third of the Anglo-vernacular course. During these three years the medium of learning was the vernaculars. He studied the vernaculars for 8 years before he entered the High School. When he entered the High School he had to go through standards 4, 5, 6 and 7. The Government left him up to standard 5 at which stage there was an examination which admitted to the lower grade of the public service. So far the department was responsible. The boy then went to the University which prescribed for him certain tests in the Matriculation and the School Final, and according to those tests the studies in the High Schools were modelled. He might say that from the Primary School right up to the High School (they did not neglect or ignore the vernacular. When a boy entered the portals of the University the responsibility of the department ended. He admitted that there was a great cessation of the study of the vernacular,—a cessation which was due to the multiplicity of studies required for the higher examinations. Some relief was to be given to students before an additional burden was imposed upon them. He differed to a certain extent from the Vice-Chancellor whose illustration did not appear to him to prove that an individual was so ignorant of his vernacular because he was permeated with English in their High school. Most of their teachers were excellent scholars of their own vernaculars, but were the people who lived in Bombay city who spoke English and half Gujrati or Marathi language. It was not so much the fault of the department as that of the circumstances under which they were placed in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay. When a student passed his B.A. he had finished his education, but if he chose to go for his M.A. it was voluntary on his part. If he desired to prosecute his study after taking the degree, it was a voluntary one. If he then chose to take up the study of language, was the University to tell him "You shall not study the ancient languages of this Presidency"? He did not believe that that was the proper view for the University or the Senate to take. He was strongly of opinion that the proposition should be passed. If a certain number of scholars came forward and made critical and scholarly examination of their languages and wrote good books in their languages, would it not be to the advantage of their communities? They might fairly give it a trial. Some might say that this was a thin end of the wedge, but they must leave that to the future. He was of opinion that they must encourage the best educated young men who wished to take up a critical and scientific study of their own vernacular.

The Vice-Chancellor's amendment was on a division lost. The original proposition was carried by 33 votes against 3.

The Senate then finished other business on the agenda a paper.

THE CONGRESS AND COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter which appeared in your valued paper on the 17th inst., I complained about the indifference or the ignorance of our Congress leaders for neglecting the industrial and commercial interests of the country. I have since noticed in one of the local papers that the Tea-planters, Association have resolved to appeal to the chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the duty on tea in order to save the industry from ruin. Now, Sir, in fixing the exchange at 1s. 4d. per Rupee, instead of 11 1-2d. which is the true value of the coin, our own Government has handicapped the industry to the extent of about 25 per cent. An Indian planter when he sells £100 worth of tea gets at the rate of 1s. 4d. Rs. 1,500; whilst the China planter gets about Rs. 2,000, because his doller is not arbitrarily raised in value. How can the Indian planter compete with the China planter? The same argument holds good as regards our manufacturer or our cultivator. A £100 worth of cotton or wheat will not give him Rs. 2,000, to which he is entitled at the rate of 11 1-2d. per rupee, but Rs. 1,500 at the rate of 1s. 4d., Now I am told that by raising the value of the rupee to 1s. 4d. Government saves in its home charges, and what is Government's gain is also the gain of the country. It sounds well enough, but is it really so? In order to gain on their remittance a few crores, say about three, they are handicapping the entire export trade of the country which amounts to about a hundred crores. In order to gain then on about twenty-five crores which they have to remit annually, our Government is inflicting a loss on our entire export trade which, as I have said above, is about a hundre crores. But I am told that we save on our imports; we pay so much less for every sovereign worth of goods that we buy from England or any other European country. No doubt that is so, but is it the business of any Government to favour imports in preference to exports? In giving preference to imports what do we do? We give advantage to the labour and capital of foreign countries and what is their advantage is our loss. But who are the purchasers of the imports which may be valued at about eighty-five crores? The upper class the middle class, and the upper middle class; So their pockets are saved. Our impecunious ryot wants absolutely nothing of imports, he does not want their piece goods. He is too poor to pay for any. He generally buys coarse country-made cloth. He does not want any woolens or any luxuries. In fact, he wants practically nothing. Even his cooking-pots are earthen ones. He may be wanting a few nails for his hut, but as far as I am able to judge, very little of our imports are required by him. I am afraid to make this letter too long, but I will quote from "Capital" dated the 3rd January, under the heading the Exchange Burden and the Currency Commission. It says it has been already implied that planters and producers generally and in all probability the Government itself, were unaware that the currency legislation was practically shifting on to the industries of India the burden of the sterling debt. But there were a few planters who recognized, dimly perhaps, that they would suffer if the rupee were supplied by the Government at an artificial level. What is the producer's complaint. It is this. When silver stood at 60d. an ounce, the producer gave produce worth 1 1l for a coined tola of silver, and were content, for this was its value; when silver, fell to 45th gave produce worth 15.7d; when in 1893, silver fell to 38 d. we gave produce worth 1 2 1-2 but now with silver still lower at 30 d. we are compelled to part with produce to the value of 1s. 4 1-2 d.; to buy a coined tola of silver, although the rest of the world can buy their coined to as of silver at 11 1-2d. We are therefore far worse off than when we paid 1s. 11d. for a coined tola, at a time when every one else was paying a similar price."—Yours, &c., J. A. W.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 29.

A general decrease of pressure has taken place over the whole country, except Assam and Upper Burma, where pressure has been steady, decrease has been rapid in Upper Sind and West Rajputana and brisk over the remainder of North West India, Central parts of the country and the greater part of the Peninsula. A shallow depression is entering North West India and is lying over Lower Sind and South West Rajputana. It has given very light showers in Baluchistan but no rain has fallen in North West India and the skies are only lightly to moderately clouded in this region. The mean temperature is normal or in slight defect along the hills of northern India and Upper Burma and in general excess elsewhere. Excess is considerable to large in Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Deccan, Lower Burma and Tennasserim.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.

PRESSURE has decreased over the whole country, the fall being brisk in many places. Reading are highest in the North-West Provinces and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

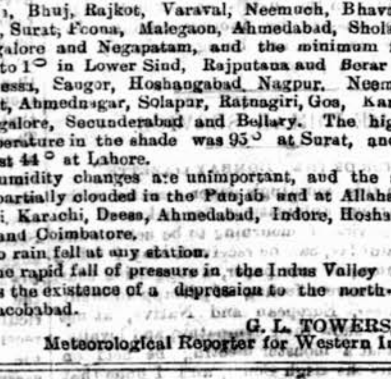
The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° in excess of the normal in Lower Sind and at Jeypore, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Varaval, Neemuch, Bhavagar-Para, Surat, Poona, Malegaon, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Bangalore and Negapatam, and the minimum from 5° to 1° in Lower Sind, Rajputana and Berar and at Deesa, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Neemuch, Surat, Ahmednagar, Solapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat, and the lowest 44° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in the Punjab and at Allahabad, Jansi, Karachi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Indore, Hoshangabad and Coimbatore.

No rain fell at any station.

The rapid fall of pressure in the Indus Valley indicates the existence of a depression to the north-west of Jacobabad.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.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ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE transport Assaye, Captain G. H. F. Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 5th instant, and called at Gibraltar, Malta, Portsaid, Suez and Aden. She has brought drafts for various regiments consisting of 59 officers, 16 ladies, and 6 children, 21 warrant officers, 26 women, 24 children, 1039 non-commissioned officers and men, 70 women, and 87 children. During the voyage she experienced in the Bay of Biscay boisterous sea. The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers and 270 men, under a field officer, left the ship's side at 11-0 a.m., in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore moved into the barges at 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. The troops left by one special troop train from Sassoon Dock to Poona at 6-35 p.m. last evening with 7 officers, 304 men, 1 woman, and 5 children, and is expected to arrive at Poona at 5-30 a.m. to-day. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.

Major H. J. Doyle, 1st Shropshire L. I., Captains H. S. Thurston, C. K. Morgan, and W. Swabey, R.A. M.C.Qr. Mr. and Hon. Captain and Mrs. F. Talland, and daughter 20th Hussars, Lieutenant L. P. Birch, 1st Norfolk Regiment, 2nd Lieutenant J. S. Hunter-Gray, 1st Norfolk Regiment, 2nd-Lieutenant G. A. Crawley-Bovey, 1st Midlesex Regiment, 2nd-Lieutenants R. E. B. Wisden, and C. Irwine, 1st Suffolk Regiment, 2nd Lieutenants C.C. Phillips, J.S. Courtice, C. L. L. Mayo, A. D. McDonald, A. E. King, D. A. Hacford, A.E. Platt, A.M. Tobine, M.S. Scott, J. B. W. Stroud, and E. L. Caldecott, R.G.A. Captain and Mrs. A.M. Hemming and child, R. E., Major G. E. Weigall, R. G. A. Mrs. D. Thompson, I. S. Corps, Captain and Mrs. C. Bailey, and child, 16th Bengal Lancers, Captain C. H. F. Brinsteed, 1st Ms. Lancers, 2nd-Lieutenant J.W. Alves, K. O. S. Borderers. 2nd Lieutenant F. A. Don, 1st Northampton Regiment, Lieutenant and Mrs. F. T. C. Hill, 2nd York Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant J. M. C. Wemyss, 1st Scottish Rifles, 2nd Lieutenant B. G. Peel, 1st Somerset L. I., Lieutenant L. D. Spencer, 2nd K. O. S. Borderers, 2nd Lieutenant H. O. Paterson, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, Captain A. E. Millner R. A. M. C., Lieutenant A. D. Waring, R. A. M. C. Captain C. H. D. Lyon-Campbell, R. Fusiliers, 2nd-Lieutenant H. A. B. Daniell, J. J. R. Peel, H. and A.C. BowdenSmith, Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Lieutenants E. G. Sydenham, and E. F. Waterworth 1st Royal Warwick, Lieutenant R. Merhertzhagen 1st Royal Fusilier, Lieutenant W. H. Bartholomeo R. F. A., Lieutenant S. Goater, Army Schools, Captain Goade, 1st Bedford Regiment, Lieutenant Colquhoun, 1st East Surrey, Major S. B. Browne, R. H. A. Captain H. A. Iles, R. G. A., Major R. H. W. Blake, 1st RoyalScots, Lieutenant D. J. Hill, 1st RoyalScots, Lieutenant and Mrs. Perreau, IndianStaff Corps, Lieutenant Smythe, Royal Warwick Regiment wife of Major Browne, R. H. A., two daughters of Dr. W. Prubb, and Private R. W. Surrey.

FROM GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Major W. H. Cummings, R. G. A., 2nd Lieutenants W. D. A. Fitzgerald, L. de Longlstey, D. A Sandford, R. G. A.

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Davies, R. G. A., Mrs. and Miss Staines, Mrs. Vogle and 2 children, Mrs. Prissick and child, Mrs. Reith.

FROM SUEZ TO BOMBAY.

2nd Lieutenant Parsons, R. H. A.

GUJARAT REVENUE INQUIRY.

ON Saturday at Olpad the Mamlatdar continued his evidence. He went to Ilav to make inquiries about the condition of the Parsee landlords, who had appealed against his orders to the Collector, and who complained that revenue was being paid from tagavi loans. The witness challenged the statement, upon which one Behramjee brought before him Mulji Hira who admitted having paid the revenue in this way. Witness thereupon ordered the talati to recover the tagavi money from the person who had stood security for Mulji. The complaint was not that the talati had recovered the revenue from the tagavi given to the man. Regarding the seals put upon the huts of defaulters in Bhadol, Takarama and Kadrama, Dabaya Fakira, acting Patel, told witness he put them on as the people failed to report themselves to him. Witness dismissed him from office in consequence, but there was no truth in the statement of witnesses that they had been ill treated.

CIRCULARS TO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

In his cross-examination the Mamlatdar was called upon to produce copies of circulars issued to village officers. The first was dated 4th December, 1899, and was an intimation to the talatis and patels that dishonest cultivators were selling off the produce of their fields and the officers in question were absenting themselves from their respective villages. The latter were asked to be more careful and to try forthwith to recover the revenue, which became due in January, from those able to pay it. They were further warned that if the order remained unexecuted through the negligence and inactivity of any village officer, he would be considered to have encouraged the cultivators in wrongfully postponing the payment of assessment, and would therefore, not only be made to pay the assessment himself, but also reported to the Collector. The second circular, dated 8th December, stated that in the event of any cultivator selling or otherwise wrongfully disposing of his crops, after the issue of the general notice and before paying his assessment, proceedings were ordered to be taken against him under Section 142 (a) of the Revenue Code. No cultivator should be prevented from selling the produce after he had obtained leave to do so, but steps, should be taken to have the revenue paid up beforehand. Moreover, the patels and talatis should give timely intimation to traders, and owners of ginning factories that if any cultivator sold his goods to them, they were to inform the officers before making payment to him.

By his third circular dated 8th February 1900, the Mamlatdar informed the patels and talatis that the crops had matured early that year, that the produce of their fields had been stored by the cultivators in their huts, and that it had already been sold to a great extent. It was probable that the cultivators would not have in their hands sufficient cash at the time of paying the second instalment of the revenue. The officers were, therefore, asked to try and recover both the instalments in March at the time of paying the first instalment. They were warned not to waste time by making constant reports asking for explanations and raising illegal and nonsensical contentions with regard to putting the order into execution, and if any of them was found to be remiss in this respect he would be reported to the Collector for punishment and for his transfer to an unhealthy taluka.

No judicial action was taken against any one in pursuance of the circulars. He was informed that Jivanjee was a terror in some of the villages and practised zoolum, but afterwards when he heard of his generosity and sympathy witness thought the first report was untrue. Although Mulji Hira had himself admitted that he had paid the revenue from the tagavi money, witness did not believe his statement nor that Gopal Roopa and Lala Pitambar had done any thing of the same kind.

ALLEGED PARSEE OBSTRUCTION.

Witness said he was thoroughly convinced by the conduct of the Parsees at Ilav that they were persuading people to pay their assessment from tagavi. So far as the Olpad taluka was concerned, he could guarantee that no misuse was made of tagavi. He saw in the list the names of some persons who should not have been given the tagavi. As for instance, Mr. Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee and Mr. Bejonjee Sheriarjee of Karanj. The former gentleman was a merchant of Bombay and had large estates in Karanj. Mr. Bejonjee's annual income came to Rs. 1,500 a year. They were both so to say, "the uncrowned rulers of Karanj." Great difficulty was experienced in collecting revenue at Bhadol, and the Parsee cultivators especially were giving a great deal of trouble. When Chhaganlal reported that he was assaulted at Takarma, witness did not advise him to take criminal proceedings, because in his opinion the prosecution would not have been successful. Chhaganlal had also made a written complaint but the letter was with Government, and he could not produce it. Witness was never informed by anybody that Chhaganlal whipped the defaulters. Criminal proceedings were taken against Dayal Kashi and Bhuder Kashi, of Sossmth, under Section 424 of the Penal Code. It was alleged against them that they had concealed grain and other property in order to evade payment of revenue. Warrants had been issued against the men, but as it was found that they had paid the revenue, they were discharged.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £25,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

THE NEW LEAVE RULES.

IN the leave rules for the different branches of the Civil administration, the main concessions, with effect from January 21st, are as follows:—(1) Privilege leave to the amount due is allowed to be taken as privilege leave either by itself or combined as privilege leave with furlough, leave on medical certificate, special leave, leave on urgent private affairs, and extraordinary leave. The maximum period in each case during which full salary can be drawn being three months. (2) When privilege leave of over six weeks duration is taken by itself, an interval of eighteen months must elapse between the return to duty and departure on furlough other than furlough on medical certificate. (3) The restriction defined in (2) will not apply to leave on medical certificate, furlough on medical certificate, special leave, urgent private affairs leave, or extraordinary leave. (4) When privilege leave is combined with furlough, the amount of combined leave must not exceed two years. (5) When privilege leave is combined with special leave, urgent private affairs leave, or leave on private affairs, the amount of combined leave must not exceed six months. (6) When privilege leave is combined with any other kind of leave, the combined leave must be for not less than six months. (7) The periods mentioned in (4) (5) and (6) count from the beginning of privilege leave to the end (under the ordinary rules) of the leave with which it is combined. (8) Officers to whom privilege leave under ordinary rules and conditions is inadmissible under Article 306 are allowed to combine the vacations with long leave, either at the beginning or the end on the same conditions as other officers are allowed to combine privilege leave. (9) The rule that privilege leave allowances are not payable out of India apply in the case of privilege leave combined with other leave.

The North-West Provinces have emerged, from the last official year in rather better financial case than the revised budget estimate had shown to be probable. According to the budget the year's receipts (including an opening balance of Rs. 47,58,000) were to amount to Rs. 5,37,86,000, and the year's expenditure to Rs. 4,84,37,000, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 53,49,000. The real opening balance turned out to be only Rs. 47,08,712, but the year's receipts, including this item, amounted to Rs. 5,39,18551 and the year's expenditure to Rs. 4,83,49,571, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 55,68,980,—Rs. 21,9,980 better than the estimate. Compared with the previous year the receipts were Rs. 16,22,576 less, and the expenditure Rs. 10,22,576 more; but the previous year had the misfortune to open with a balance of only Rs. 8,11,126, which explains why the year under report was able after all to finish with a bigger closing balance. The general decrease in receipts was mainly accounted for by falling off under land revenue. The increase in expenditure was of a miscellaneous nature, but it is worth noticing that the largest single item after civil works, was a sum of Rs. 1,53,000 representing irrecoverable advances to cultivators made during the famines of 1896-98.

AGENCY APPOINTMENTS IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will kindly give space to the following few lines in connection with my first letter and the comments of "Fair Play" published in your issue of the 17th instant, anent the appointments in the Kathiwar Agency. It is not a question of qualifications of the three Nagar Brahmin Deputies of Kathiawar located at the centre of the Agency. Who does not know, that one of them (R. B. Chamantay) has now grown too old to bear the heavy strain of a Magistrate's work, having nearly completed his fifty-seventh year? Nor would it be fair to say that there are not either in the Kathiawar Agency or in the other parts of the Presidency Deputies possessing better qualifications. "Fair Play," by rather a lengthy discourse on the merits of the three Nagar Brahmin Deputies located at the head-quarters of the Kathiwar Agency, has missed the real point. What "Justice" wants is that it is against all healthy principles to locate three gentlemen of the same caste at the same place "Fair Play," when he spoke with reference to merchant princes in the Bombay Presidency, thought the drew a simile between them and these highly placed officers. I for one can see nothing similar or in common to both of them for the simple fact that the former are self-made men and the latter owe their present places to some officer in the Agency.

So far as I know, it has always been the policy of Government to distribute places in the Government service, high as well as low, to worthy members of all castes and creeds. This wise policy was originally adopted by Colonel Keatinge and was justly maintained in its entirety by the Honourable, Sir James Peile and Sir Charles Ollivant and the other farseeing Political Agents. But as observed by "Justice"; Colonel Hunter has deviated from it to the great disadvantage of the Kathiawar public. The result can easily be imagined. The Nagar Brahmins and their proteges are mostly among the favoured ones.

I can easily quote a dozen instances of such favouritism consequent upon the strong Nagar Brahmin influence, but I shall give only one or two.

One Vajeshanker Ladkabhai, of course a Nagar Brahmin, was dismissed from Agency Service. After about a dozen years he has been re-employed, drawing Rs. 100 a month, which is probably double his original salary. This gentleman's brother Mr. Manekrai Lapkabhai, was reduced by Sir Charless Ollivant, but he is now Joint Manager of Muli, drawing Rs 200 a month. Curiously enough, as Manager of Mulie he was ex-officio Magistrate. Therefore, he by law, must take depositions with his own hand. He has palsy of the hands and can probably write no more than his own signature.

Mr. Bapuji Delatrai another Nagar Brahmin, who was formerly declared incompetent, so far from being reduced or degraded, has been allowed to receive two promotions within a very short period, rising from Rs 65 to 100, and at present holds the important post of Manager of the Mergui State and possesses magisterial powers also, although he has not passed either the gradation test or the Thandar's examination as required by the rule.

Similarly one Vaikuntrai Harishanker, another Nagar Brahmin, has, in a very short interval of a month and a half received two promotions.

On the recent abolition of Rajasthanik Court and of the Survey Department attached to it ample provision was made for the Nagar Brahmins, while members of other castes were badly treated. Similarly as to the persons whose services were dispensed with as the result of the Cutch Morvi Commission and on the abolition of the Infanticide Department.

This is only one of the baneful results of the congregation of the three Nagar Brahmin Deputies at the centre of the Agency. The time has now arrived when Government ought to direct the Agency to set right this grievance for which Nagar Brahmin favouritism and the deplorable transgression of the salutary office Order No. 20 of 1892 (Local Directory Part III., page 789), issued by Sir Charles Olivant, are responsible.

JUSTICE.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 18th instant, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	409	398
Poona (including Cantonment)	4	4
Districts.		
Surat	15	6
Thana	74	16
Poona (excluding City)	2	2
Satara	7	5
Kolaba	7	5
Belgaum	163	110
Dharwar	87	24
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	28	22
Kolhapur	74	22
Cutch	3	2
Baroda territory	6	4
Janjira	5	3
Total	857	608
Week ending 4th Jan. 11.	728	557
Total to date	417,951	326,996

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Kanara, Karachi (excluding City) Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

SHOOTING AT A BENCH OF JUDGES.

THE exploit of Geysse, an Anarchist, who is stated to have known Caserio at Lyons, and has just fired five shots from a revolver at the Judges of the Correctional Tribunal of Beziers during the hearing of a case in which he was in nowise implicated," is told by the Paris correspondent of the "Telegraph. He was standing in the space reserved for the public in the court, when he suddenly whipped the weapon out of his pocket and discharged five barrels at the Bench. A policeman caught hold of his arm just in time to prevent him firing the sixth. None of the judges were hit, but counsel for the prosecution had a narrow escape, a ball passing through his robe, fortunately without doing any harm. On being arrested Geysse declared that he had shot at the Bench because he wanted to show the contempt he felt for laws and judges. The man had lately been placed under police surveillance on account of his having expressed violent Anarchist opinions during the hearing of a case in which one of his relatives was concerned. He had not, however, been looked upon as a dangerous person.

A LITERARY FEAST OF THE IMMORTALS.

"And what a banquet we see! Our readers must by this time be familiar with the form of the Standard's invitation to the feast. Here are generous dishes of Homer, Virgil and the writers of old. Our Shakespeare sustains the part of the good old roast beef of England, Froissart and Chaucer naturally come in with the boar's head. Fielding, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Dumas and Meredith, too, are generous dishes. The ancient flavour of old Egyptian Literature comes to us like the preliminary olives, and the Greek historians make a good liqueur. The foreign dishes of Cervantes, Dante, Goethe, Ibsen and Turgenief come in with the excellent French dishes of Moliere, Rousseau and Balzac. We store our table with the fruits of the west garnered by Emerson, Whitman and Lowell, and with those from the oriental laps of Omar and Mohammed. Milton is rare old wine, but we would not be without the newer vintages of Byron, Tennyson, Keats and Kipling. Bunyan is like honest bread, he goes with everything, but Sainte Beuve, Heine, Berkeley, DeQuincey, Clough, Amiel and Daudet are recherche dishes, while over the nuts and wine we think of the pleasantries of Rabelais or Mark Twain, according to the fancy of our humour. Our head butler is Dr. Garnett, and he has a trusty staff of waiters to introduce the dishes, and all the while a gallery of pictures passes before us, serving the purpose no doubt of the bands of music now so popular with good dishes."—From the *Indian Daily Telegraph*.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

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To that parent who can afford it, what greater pleasure could be given than by presenting the set of books to a lad, telling him at the same time that, wherever he opens a volume, or whatever piece he reads, he may be assured he is reading choice matter and style that has stood the test of time or severe criticism, and to the originals of which he may care to go in after-life.

A compilation such as this may also create a love of beautiful thought and expression, and at the same time counteract the reading of the crude and wretched stuff that is read by the majority now, I fear.

FRANK MARSHALL.

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WEST CLIFF, WHITBY.

I have read widely, if not always wisely. Fortunately for me my reading began before the day of the halfpenny newspapers and the cheap magazines, when literature, if less fashionable, was a graver calling, and when the names of the world's giants in literature were more often heard than those of the mushroom writers of to-day.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

EVENTS in journalism have probably advanced the possibility of an event in literature—namely, a biography of Ruskin. It has been in the air for some time, and if Mr. E. T. Cook were now able to take it in hend, everybody would be pleased. What is meant, of course, is an authoritative biography, whether as a distinct book or as part of the coming collected edition of Ruskin's works.

Sir Edward Malet has decided to give to his forthcoming book the title "Shifting Scenes: Recollections of Many Men in Many Lands." That very well describes the contents; which are the unconsidered trifles of a diplomatists dispatchbag Those who have read the manuscript say it will make a very bright book, and those who know Sir Edward, and the fund of information he can draw upon will expect as much.

Mr. John Lane has a number of books to come out during the spring months. They include a volume of essays, mostly literary in character, by Mr. Herbert Paul. There is also among them a volume of poems by Mr. Stephen Gwynn. It will take its title after the first and longest of them, "The Queen's Chronicler." Mr. Lane, it will be learned with pleasure, has now recovered from the effects of his long illness. Sir Edward Hertslet has written his "Recollections of the Old Foreign Office," and Mr. Murray will publish them. Until a few years ago, when he retired Sir Edward was librarian and keeper of the archives at the Foreign Office. He was attached to the famous "Peace with honour" Embassy of Lords Beacons-"field and Salisbury to the BerlinCongress. Eir Edward "is known far and wide—by name, at all events—for 'Hertslet's Commercial Treaties."

There is, we hear, a purpose of marriage between Mr. W. H. Chesson and Miss Nora Hopper, the poepless. It will take place in the early string, and many will be the congratulations. Mr. Chesson's name is well known in literary London, of which his father, before him, was a figure. His first novel appeared six years ago, when also Miss Hopper's first volume, Ballads in Prose," was publihed. She is the daughter by a second marriage, of the late Castain Hopper, an, Irishman, and her mother is of Welsh extraction.

Lady Sarah Lennox, whose correspondence Mr John Murray is about to publish, was a notable woman in her day. There is proof of it in the fact tha she declined a proposal of marriage made to her by George III. The daughter of the second Duke of Richmond, she was the mother of three famous sons. They were Sir Charles, Sir George, and Sir William Napier, the last great as a historian as well as a soldier. Lady Sarah died in 1826, and this correspondence has remained until now in the archives of Holland House. Lady Ilchester edits it.

Mr. Leonard Courtney has bad more leisure since he ceased to be a member of Parliament. Accordingly, he has been able to finish the book on the English Constitution, which had engaged him for a long we calls it "The working constitution of England, meaning that it deals with our constitution in so far as it is actually in use. There are parts of the Constitution which really have now only a historical interest, and these Mr. Courtney merecy touches upon. Mr. Dent will publish the book almost at once, and subsequently it will appear in an abridged form in his series of primers.

Books relating to hospital work are proving not the least interesting part of our war literature. An accont of the Portland Hospital and its work in South Africa is to be published by Mr. Murray. The contributors are the surgeons who formed the hospital staff—Mr. Bowly, Dr. Tooth, Mr. Cuthbert Wallace, Mr. John E. Calverley, and Major Kilkelly. The volume is entitled "A Civilian War Hossital," so suggesting a point wherein it will differ from other volumes of the sort, it will speak of the treatment of wounds, the management of a base hospital, and so on, and will have illustrations. These includes photographs of bullets extracted from wounded soldiers,

Mr. Dent has in the press a finely illustrated work on the "Villas of Florence," which are bowered in literary associations of the Renaissance. In them lived the Medici, whose services as the patrons of art and literature are a page of Italian pistory. The villa at Florence which the Queen has several times occupied has many literary traditions. Mrs. Janet Ross, who is known at for at least one book on an Italian subject, is the author of the coming book. She is the daughter of Lady Duff Gordon, who wrote some bright books of travel. Care has been taken to get an excellent selection of illustrations. Among them are engravings of Zocchi's works which so intimately reflect the Renaissance.

Major Pond, whose book of reminiscences Messrs. Chatto are just bringing out, has been called the 'prince of lecture agents." He, in turn, says that John B. Gough, Henry Ward Beecher, and Wendell Phillips were the kings of lecturing, giving poplarity as the sole test. He speaks, of course, from the point of view of American andiences, but even so one of his favourites is an Englishman by birth. This is Gougb, who was born in Kent, and went to America with his parents when a boy of twelve. Major Pond has an odd preface to his book, for it consists of extracts from the prefaces of other people. He says he has 3,000 of them in his library, but he does not extract from them all.

Mr. Henry Harland is engaged on a new novel, with which be will follow up his very popular "Cardinals Snuffbox." Mr. Justin McCarthy has finished his new Irish story, "moncnia." It will apperr serially in an Irish paper before being published as a book. "The Man Who Forgot" is a novel by Mr. John Mackie which Messrs Jarrold will shortly publish. Mr. Mackie hasbeen serving in South Africa.—Although "The Dead Secret" was one of Wilkie Collins's earlier stories, it still enjoys a sale. Messrs. Chatto are resetting it for a new edition the old plates being worn out. An English translation of another story by Maryo Rodziewiez, is announced. It has been made by the Count de Soissons. The nevel "Eben Holden," by Mr Irving Bachelle which Mr. Fisher Unwin has just ready there, is having a great vogue in America, It has sold, so it appears, 175,000 copies there. Another American story is annouced by Messrs. Putnam under the tittle "The Moving Finger Writes." The author is Miss Grace Denio Litchfield, and tha motto of her story "Character is a man's character."

We have reason to think that the authorship of An Englishwoman s Love Letters will be made known before very long, especially as the secret is no longer absolutely a secret. The book about "Our Naval Horoes to which Lord Charles Bresford contributes a face, will be published by Mr. Murray at the end of the month. A book dealing with "Roman Catholicism as a Factor in European Politics," by Mr. Frederick C. Conybeare, is about to be published by Messrs, Skelington. The same publishers announce a translation of extracts from the diary of Mme. Hoskier, who pershed in the great bazaar fire in Paris in May 1897. Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Three Plays for Puritans M—"The Devil's Disciple," "Cæcar and Cleopatra," and "Captain Brassbound's Conversion' will be published next week by Mr Grant Richards. Another volume of Mr. Bedgett Meakin's comprehensive work on Morocco and the Moors will be published soon by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein. It deals with Morocco as a country. The same publishers promise a volume, "The Romance of the Heavens," by professor Bickerton, of New Zealand. It is the companion to a previous book by him on "The Romans of the Earth." Enough subscriptions having been received in advance to justify the venture, the preparrtion of the work "Britain's Austral Empire" is new being proceeded with. It is intended to be a permanent record and memento of the federation of Australia. Messrs. Sampsn oLow will publise the book.

In the stocktaking of the last literary year, whatever may be the estimate of the gains, the losses unfortunately were exceptionally heavy. The January of 1900 was remarkrble for its obituary list; we lost all at once Ruskin and Martineau and Blackmore among the veterans, and the very brilliant recruit George Warrington Steevens, and also Canon Dixon and Whitwell Elwin. And these deaths were soon followed by Traill's; to be followed in turn by other grievous losses—of Max Muller, Henry Sidgwick, Mary Kingsley, Stephen Crane, Archibald Forbes, Mivart, the late Duke of Argyll, Canon Atkinson, Sir George Grove Sir William Hunter, R. A. M Stevenson, Thomas Davidson. Tirebuck, and the unhappy Ernest Dowson and Ourcar Wilde. Journalism lots prominent member in W. L. Thomas, founder of the "Graphic;" in Joseph Cowen, of Newcastle; and in Beatty Kingston, Names less familiar to the general reader must not be omitted: Principal Edwards of Bala; Dr. Momerie, Prebendary Harry Jones, Canon Shuttleworth, Elton, the late Lord Bute; Thomas Arnold, son of Thomas, brother of Matthew' and father of Mrs. Humphry Ward; and Tuer and Raphael Tuck, the publishers. "Holme Lee" was no doubt a name familiar to one class of readers.

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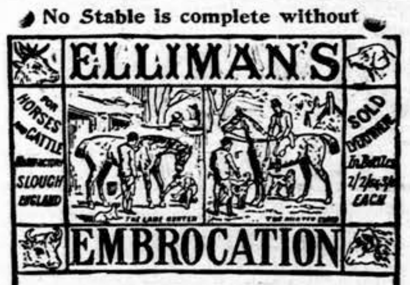

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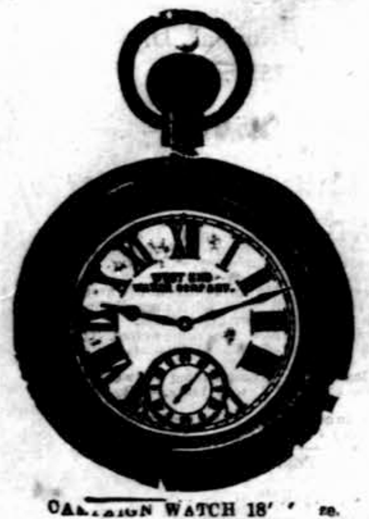

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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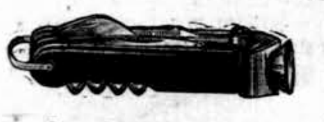

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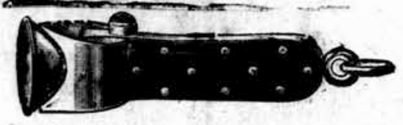

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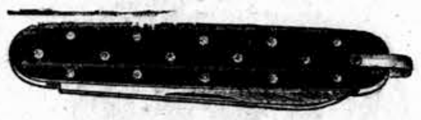

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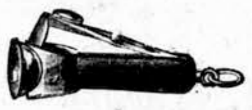

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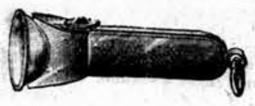

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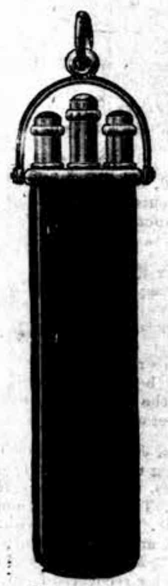

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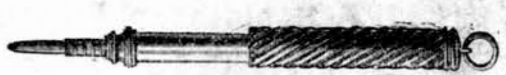

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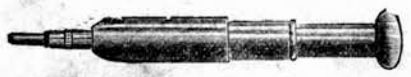
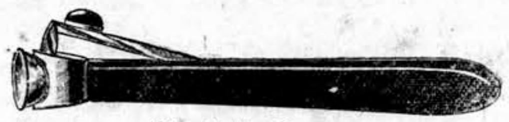


Pencil, Rs. 8-8.



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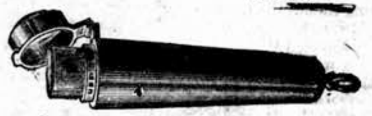

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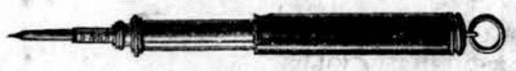

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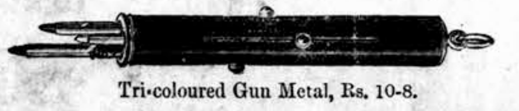

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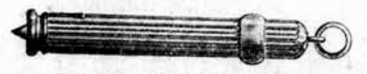

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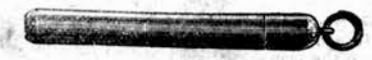
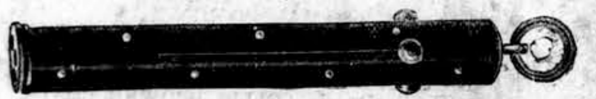
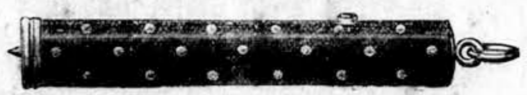


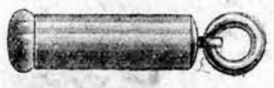
Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.



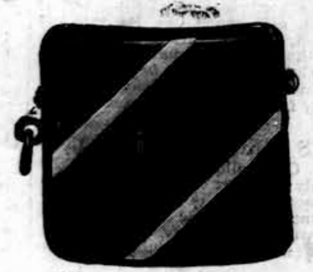
Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.



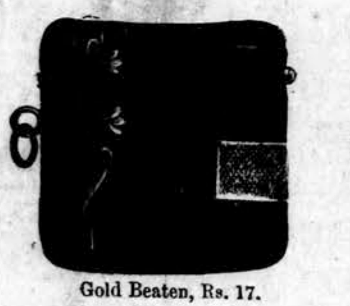
Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.



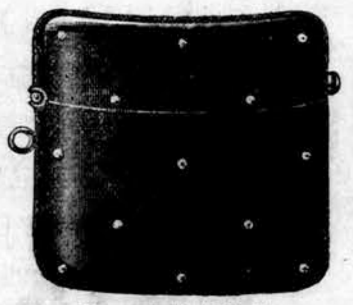
Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.



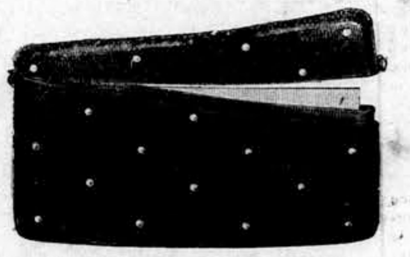
Silver Beaton, Rs. 17



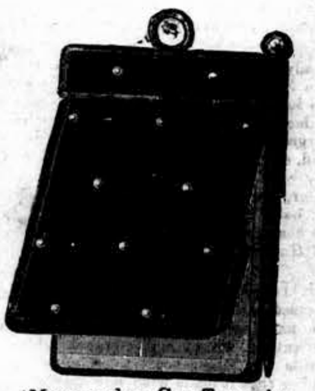
Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.



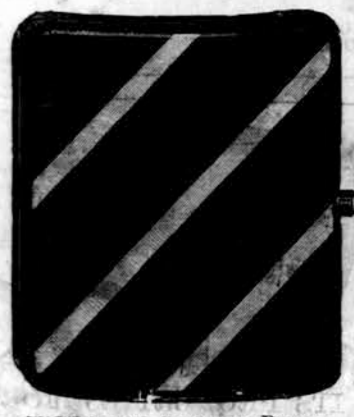
Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.



Gents' Case, Card Turquoise S Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8



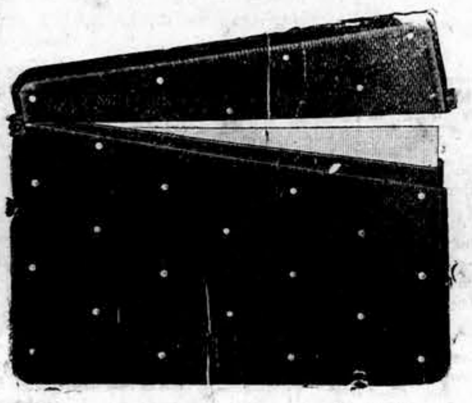
Memorandum Case Turquoise Set. Rs. 20



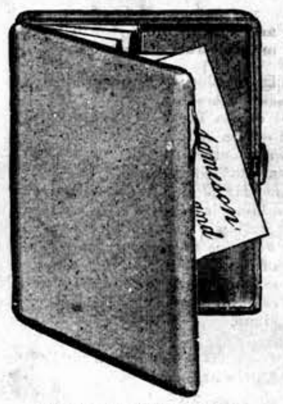
Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.

Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19



Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8; Plain, Rs. 16-8.



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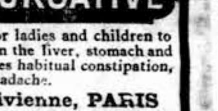

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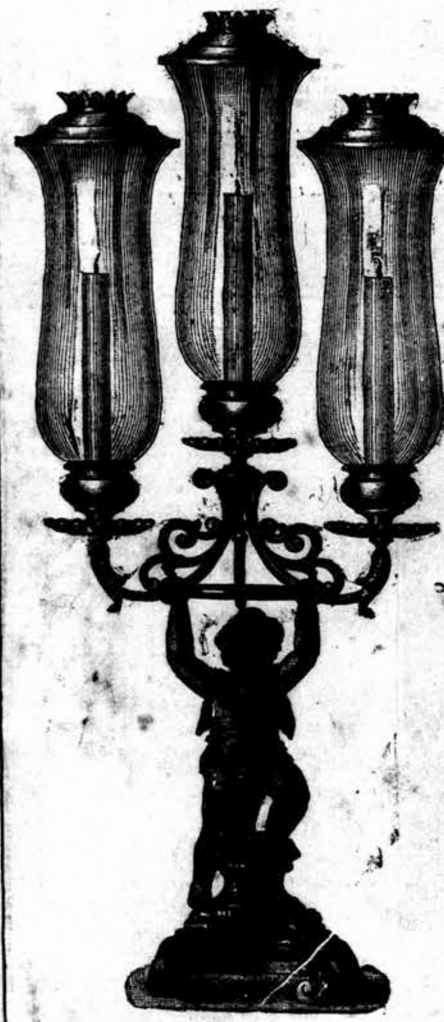

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